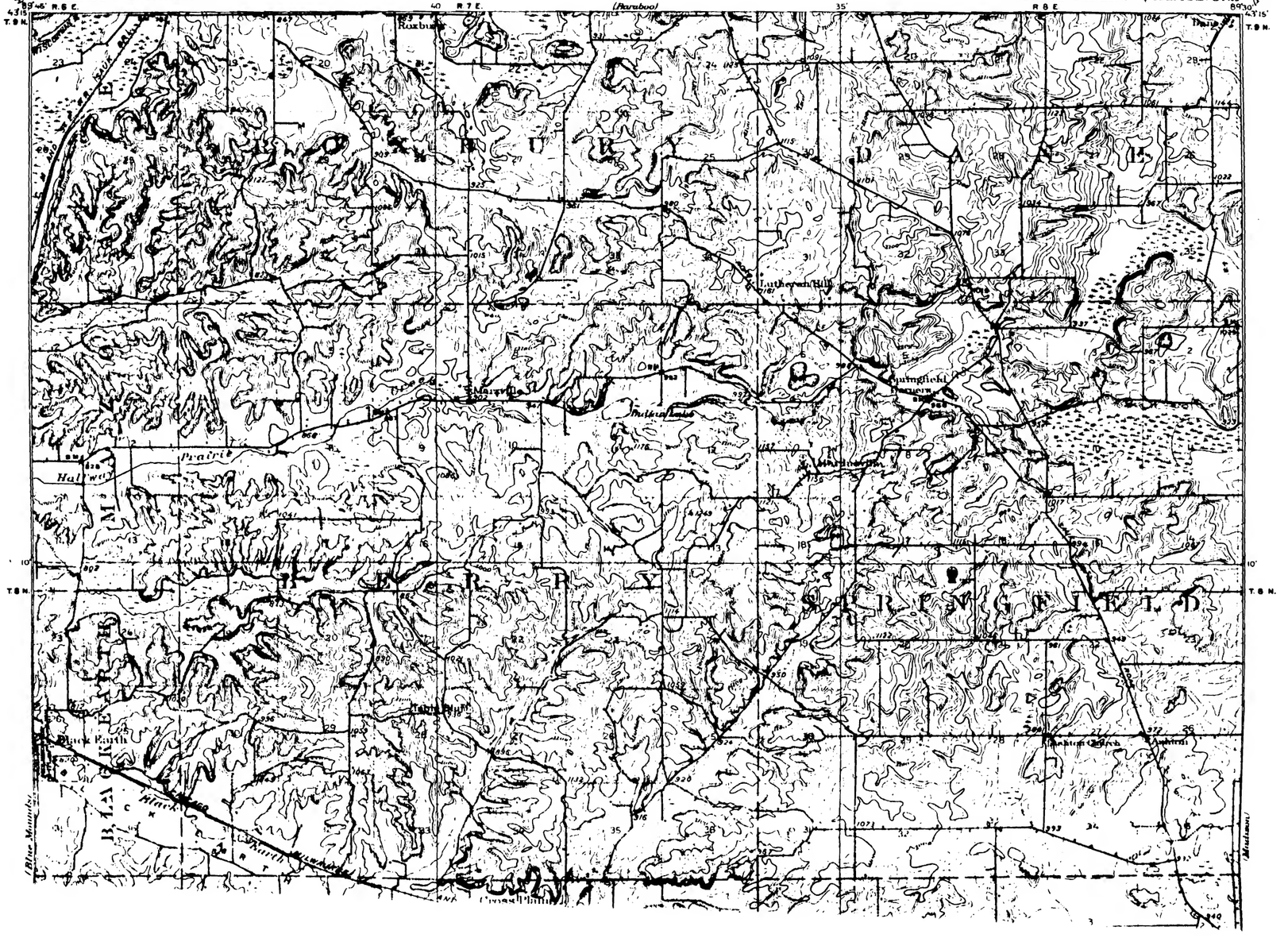
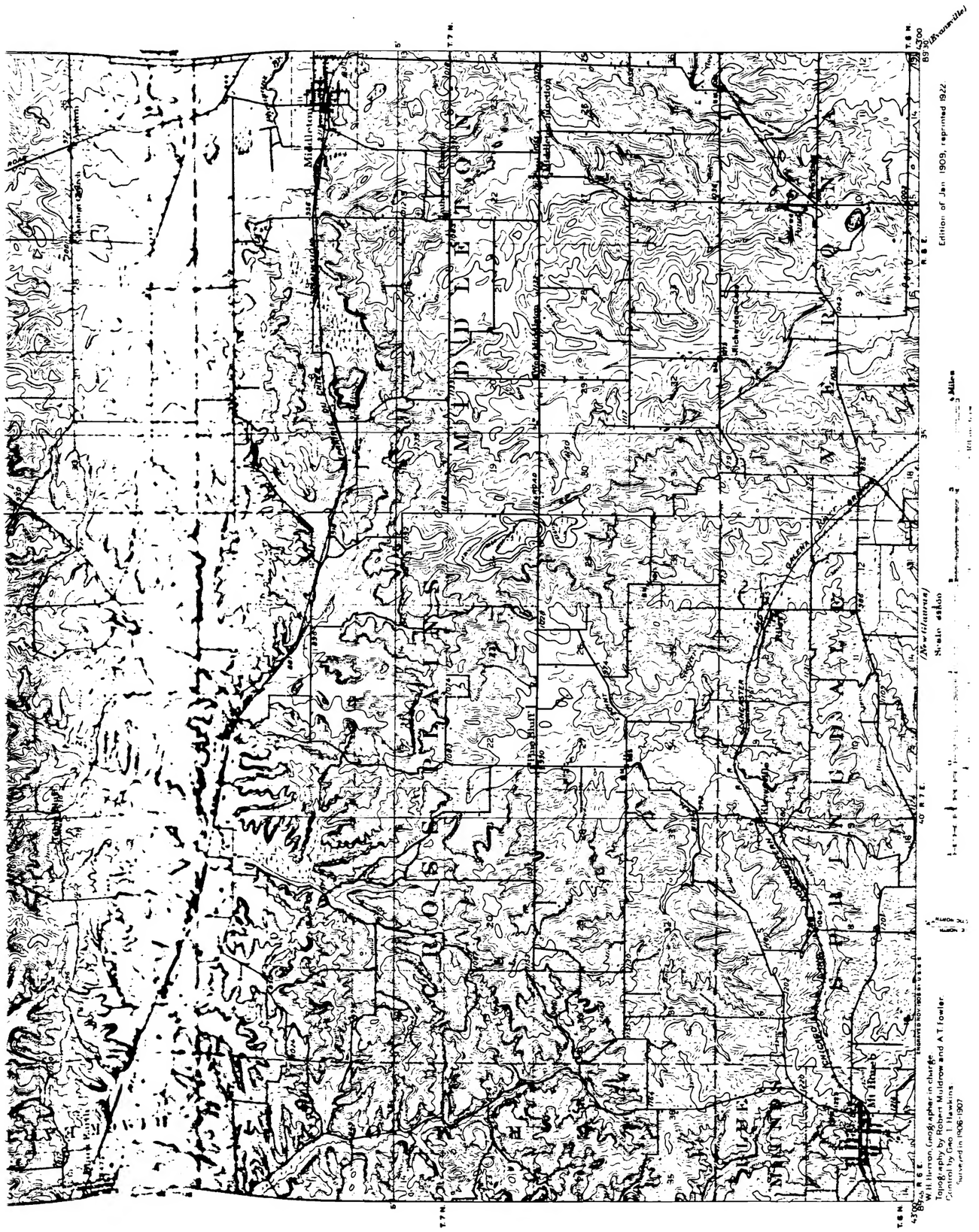
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALBERT B. FALL, SECRETARY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

TOPOGRAPHY

WISCONSIN
(DANE COUNTY)
CROSS PLAINS QUADRANGLE




MIDDLETOWN
Middletown
Edition of Jan. 1909, reprinted 1922
Topography by Robert Muldrow and A.T. Fowler
Surveyed in 1906-1907

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 42 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distance in feet, meter, and mile. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurement on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of unusual public importance relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = one-half mile, with a contour interval of 5, 10, or 20 feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of unusual public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on the scale of 1 mile = 1 inch, with a contour interval of 25 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of unusual public importance, such as much of the mountainous or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch (nearly 3 miles = 1 inch), with a contour interval of 250 or 500 feet.

A topographic survey of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

work of man, such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the seas by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on some maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contour at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and scale is shown in the figure below.

ing spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The bluff at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped, in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins issued by the Geological Survey.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Good motor or public roads are shown by fine double lines, poor motor or private roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margin of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 3,000 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of about [illegible] similar to the one on the other side of this leaflet have been published.

The topographic map is the base on which the [illegible] mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented and the maps showing these features are bound together with explanatory text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. More than 220 folios have been published.

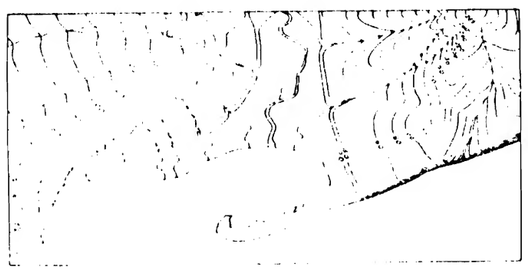
Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at other prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on orders for maps [illegible]

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 43 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ or larger.

The Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of the small islands at the western end of the group, have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including sea, lake, river, canal, swamp, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture



The fresh-water stream valley that lies between two hills. Flows into the salt water bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace from which small trees have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently slop-

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Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii, showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey, may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

September, 1928.

STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
printed in black

City or village; Road and bridge; Railroad; Trail; Railroad; Electric railroad; Tunnel; Power transmission line; Wharves; Breakwater and jetties; Bridge; Drawbridges; Ferry

Road; Dam; Dam with lock; Canal; Telephone line and telegraph line; State line; County line; Civil township or district line; Reservation line; Land grant line; City, village or borough limit; Small park or cemetery; Township or range line and section line; U.S. mineral monument

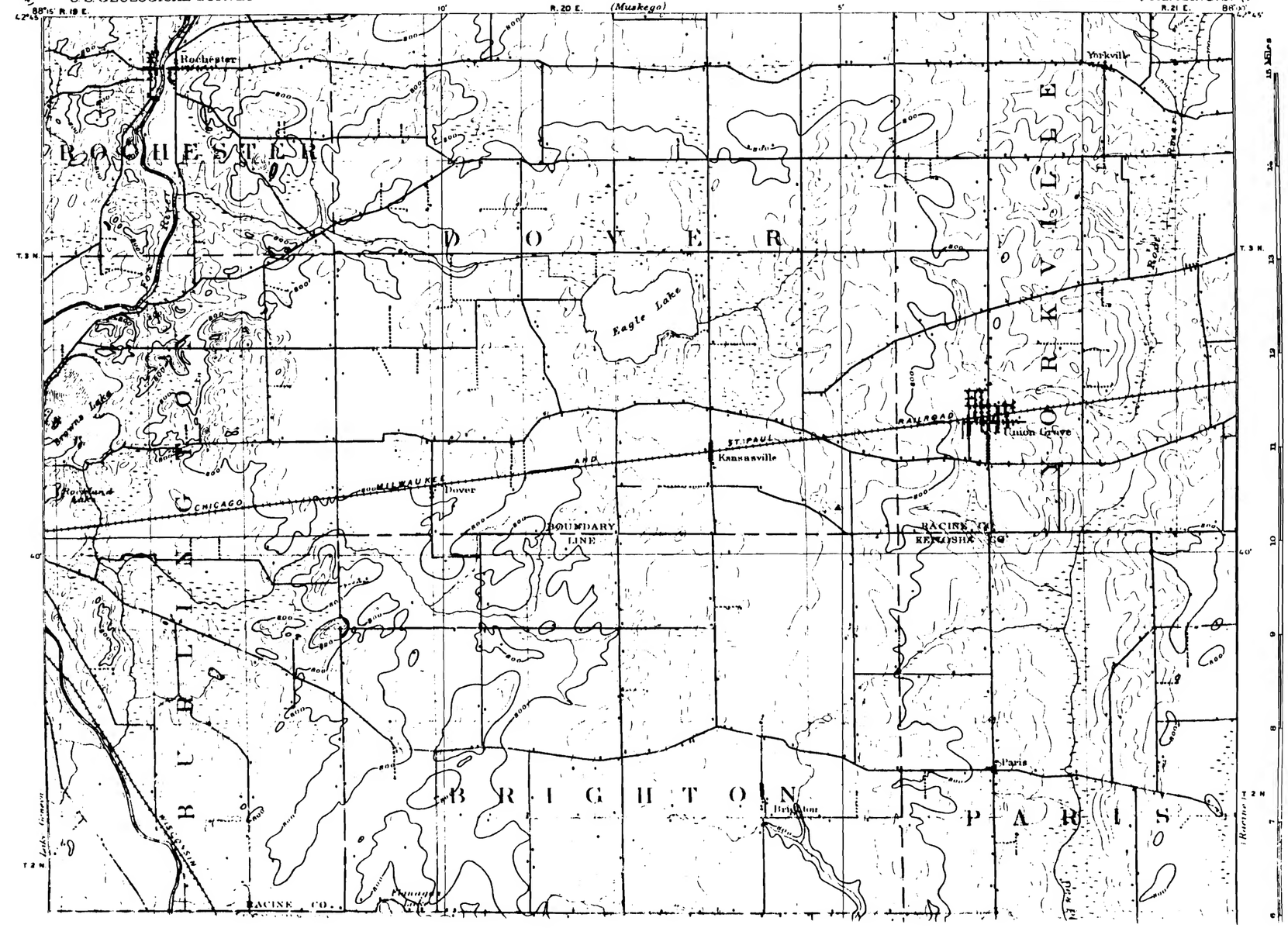
Boundary monument; Bench mark; Cemetery; Church; School; Mine; Prospect; Shaft; Mine tunnel; Mine tunnel; Lighthouse or beacon; Coast Guard station

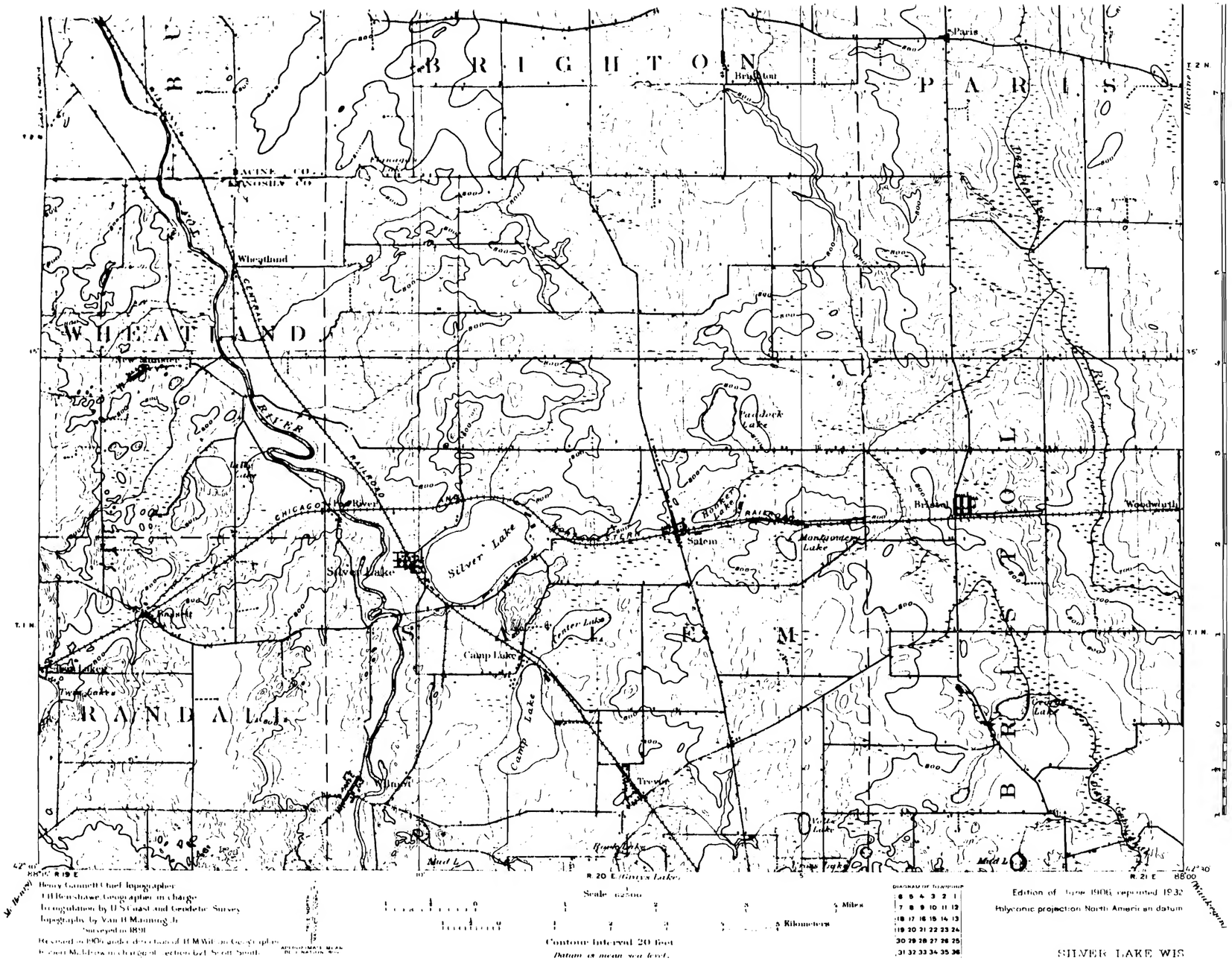
RELIEF
printed in brown

WATER
printed in blue

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
SILVER LAKE QUADRANGLE




BRIGHTON
PARIS
WHEATLAND
RANDALL
Paris
Brighton
Wheatland
Salem
Silver Lake
Camp Lake
Center Lake
Twin Lakes
Powers Lake
Trevor
Bristol
Woodworth
Montgomery Lake
Hooker Lake
Paddock Lake
Mud Lake
Long Lake
Deer Creek
Des Plaines River
Fox River
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad
RACINE CO.
KENOSHA CO.
T.1 N.
T.1 S.
R.20 E. (Racine Meridian)
R.21 E.
42°30'
88°00'
Scale 1:62500
1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers
Contour Interval 20 Feet
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of June 1906, reprinted 1932
Polyconic projection. North American datum
SILVER LAKE WIS

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps or atlas sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale

[illegible] for any quadrangle depending on its importance and the possible future development, and consequently though the map sheets of all areas are of nearly uniform size they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each sheet [illegible] printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, metres, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a representative fraction expressing a fixed ratio between distances measured on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ means that 1 unit on the map represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth's surface.

The standard scales used on these maps are multiples of the fraction $\frac{1}{62500}$. Quadrangles so thickly settled or [illegible] by important engineering works as to require a larger scale for adequate delineation [illegible] are mapped on the scale of $\frac{1}{31680}$, or 2 inches to a mile, and cover areas measuring 30 minutes on a side. Extensive areas [illegible] are mapped on the scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$, or 2 miles to an inch, and cover areas measuring 1° on a side. Reconnoissance maps [illegible] of $\frac{1}{250000}$, about 4 miles to an inch, covering areas [illegible] and 2° in width.

[illegible]

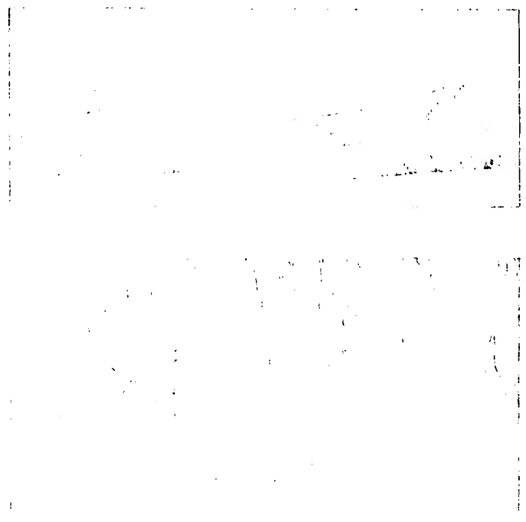
[illegible]

[illegible]

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water marks or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in mapping only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour for example, would be the shoreline if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the height of hills, mountains, and plateaus, as well as their altitudes. Successive contour lines that appear on the map indicate successive steps; lines that are close together indicate steep slopes, and lines that run far apart indicate a gentle

The manner in which contours express altitude forms, [illegible] shown in the figure below.



gradually away and forms an inclined plain or land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot, in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins that are issued free by the Geological Survey.

The lettering and works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Metaled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and poor roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of the principal city, town, or natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 4,800 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

The topographic maps, the index on which the geology and mineral resources of the quadrangles are represented, and the [illegible] of the Geological Survey of the United States

[illegible] maps and [illegible] by the United States Geological Survey [illegible] maps [illegible] each, or in lots of 50 or more, [illegible] quadrangles, for 6 cents each. [illegible] cents each, the price [illegible]

1948, and nearly 33 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{63,360}$, but about 3,500 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$.

A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land; and (3) culture, including [illegible] roads, railroads, [illegible]

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, which may have partly [illegible]

Orders for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
[illegible]
Washington 25, D. C.

Orders for maps of areas for which no index is published should state definitely the region desired, preferably by name.

Maps may be consulted in many libraries throughout the country.

Geologic folios

Geologic folios are published as parts of the Geologic Atlas of the United States.

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THE DIRECTOR,
[illegible]
Washington 25, D. C.

[illegible]

[illegible] Unsurveyed [illegible] Surveyed [illegible] Secondary [illegible]

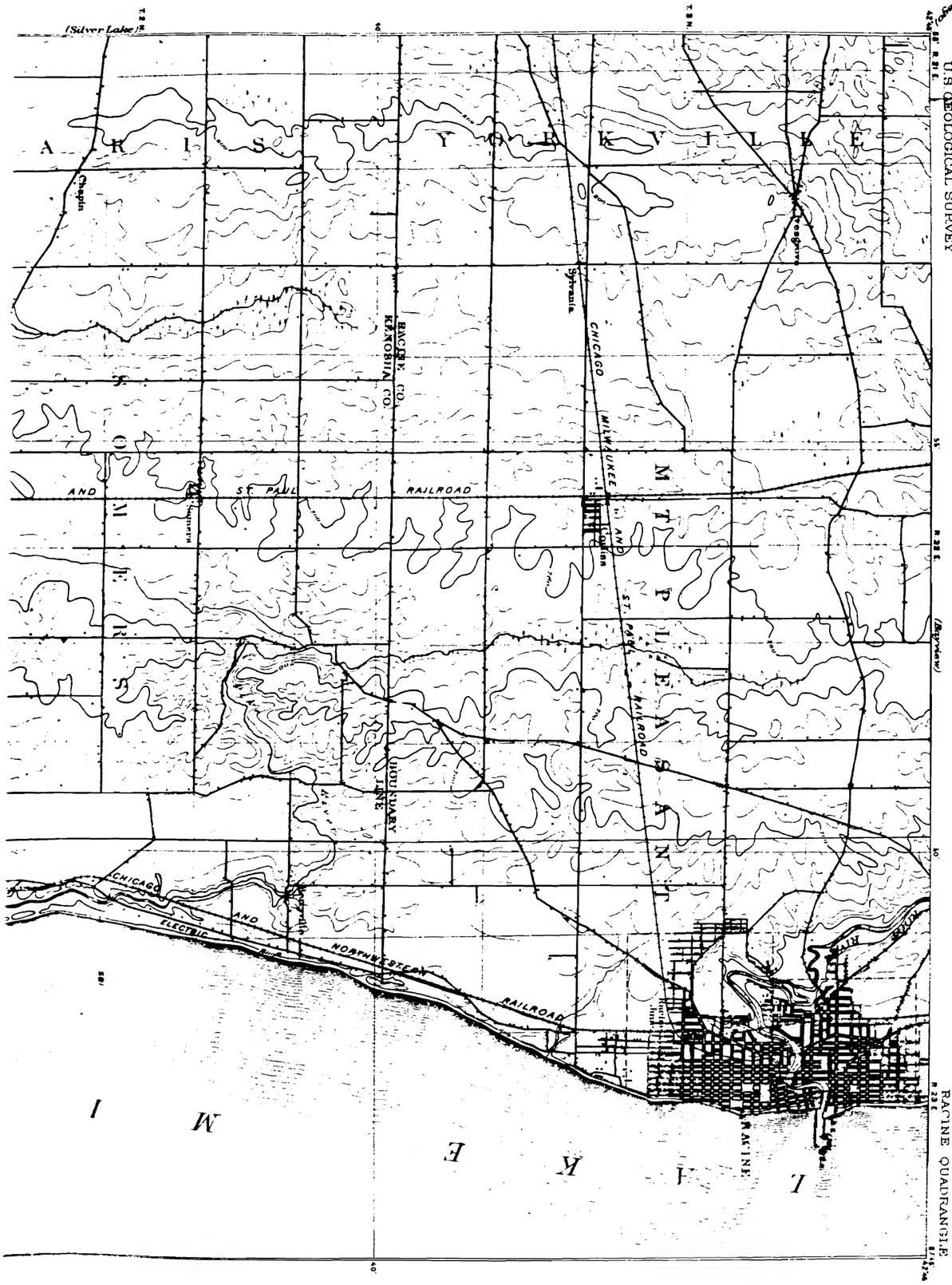
[illegible]

[illegible] Some [illegible] Wire [illegible] Highways [illegible] Railroads [illegible] Streets

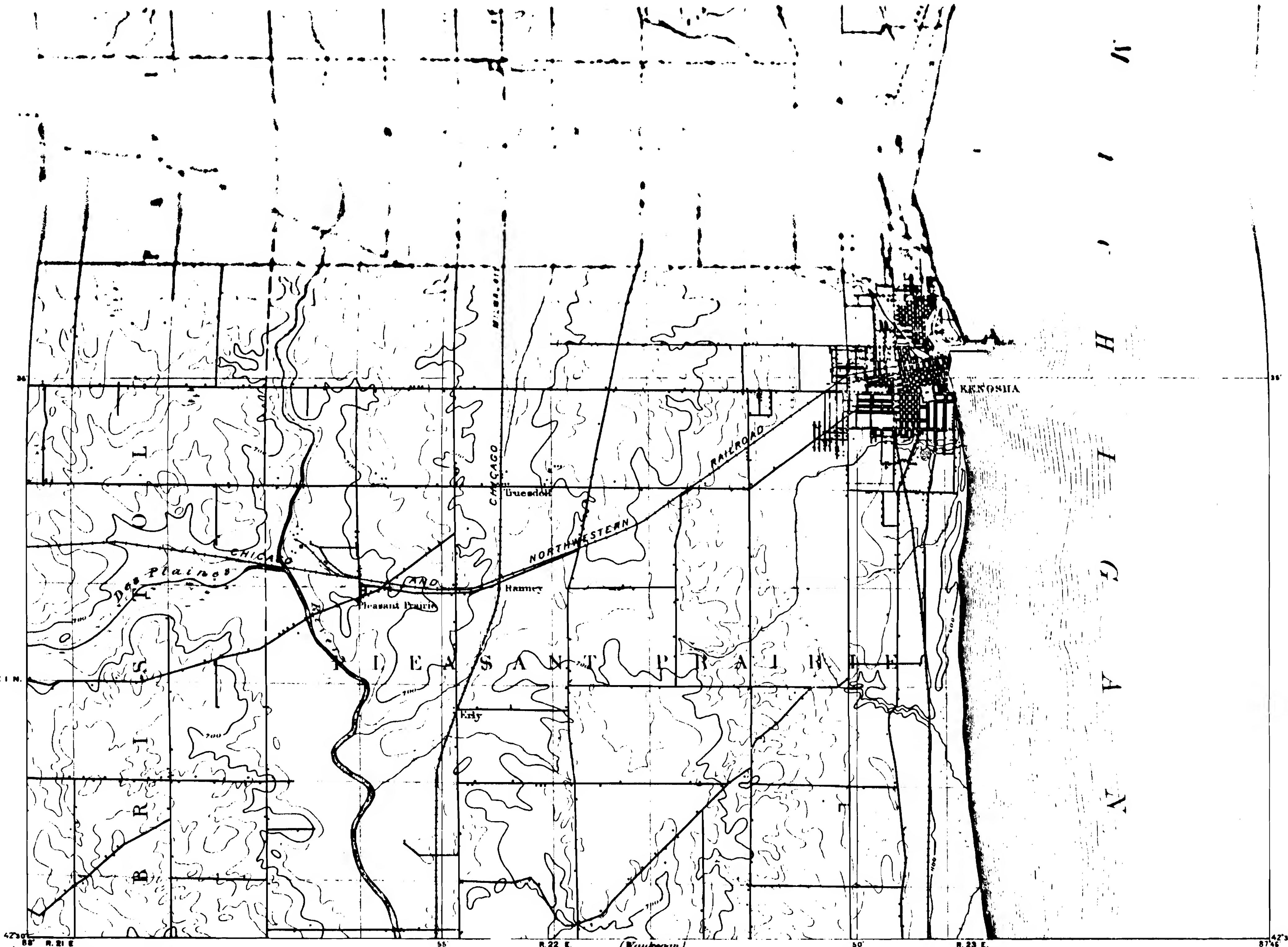
RELIEF
[illegible]

WATER
[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



WISCONSIN
RACINE QUADRANGLE



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
J H Renshawe, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S.Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys.
Topography by Van H. Manning, Jr.
Surveyed in 1890.
Revised in 1903 under the direction of H. M. Wilson, Geographer and Robert Muldrow, Topographer in charge, by H. L. Mc Donald

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1903

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

RACINE
Edition of 1905
reprinted 1923

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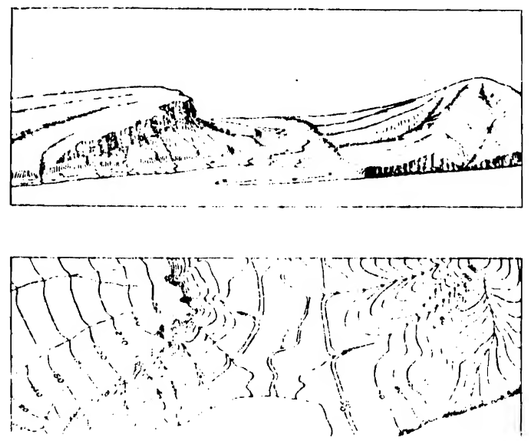
The standard scales used on these maps are multiples of the fraction $\frac{1}{62500}$. Quadrangles in thickly settled or industrially important region are mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{31680}$ or about 1 mile to an inch, and cover areas measuring 15′ in latitude and longitude. Quadrangles in less thickly settled or industrially less important districts are mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$ or about 2 miles to an inch, and cover areas measuring 30′ in latitude and longitude. Reconnaissance maps of desert or sparsely inhabited regions have been made on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ or about 4 miles to an inch, covering areas measuring 1° in latitude and longitude. Maps for special purposes are made on scales larger than $\frac{1}{62500}$.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 35 per cent of it area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625000}$ or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ but about 3,000 square miles

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in mapping only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour, for example, would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shapes of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitudes. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins that are issued free by the Geological Survey.

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submitted maps on a scale of 1/250,000 or about 4 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of 1/62,500, but about 3,500 square miles has been mapped on a scale of 1/125,000.

A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of 1/62,500.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The conventional signs used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variation appears on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes

Index maps of each State showing the topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each, or in lots of 50 or more, either of the same or of different quadrangles, for 6 cents each. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

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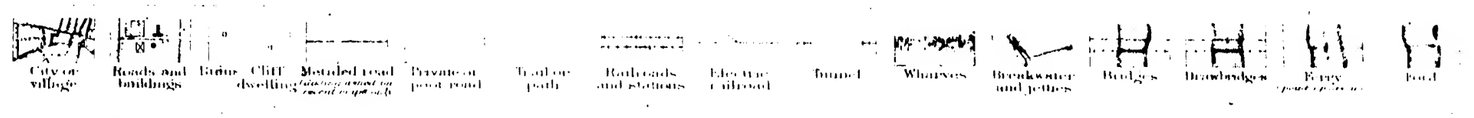
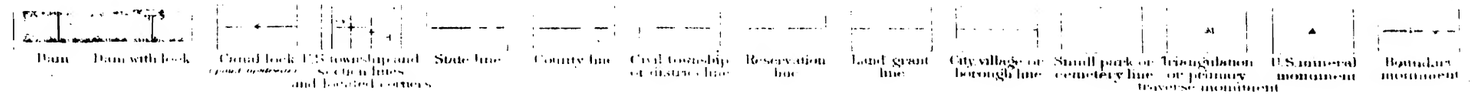
THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

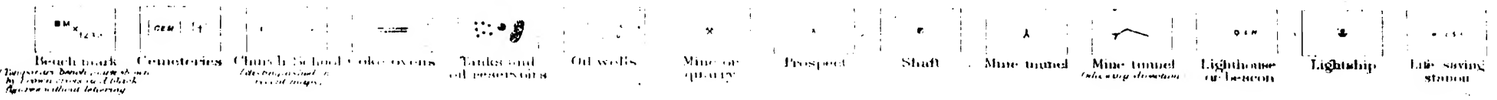
November, 1919.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

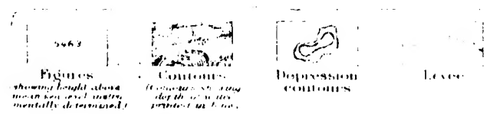
CULTURE
(printed in black)

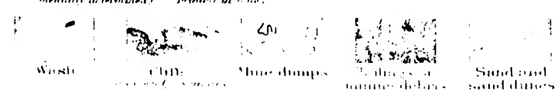




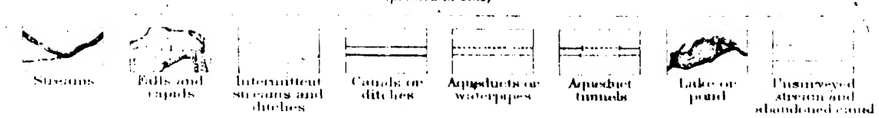


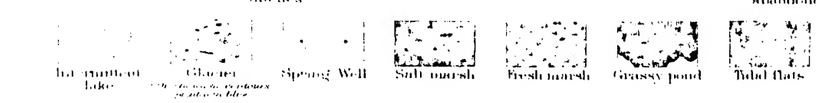
RELIEF
(printed in brown)





WATER
(printed in blue)



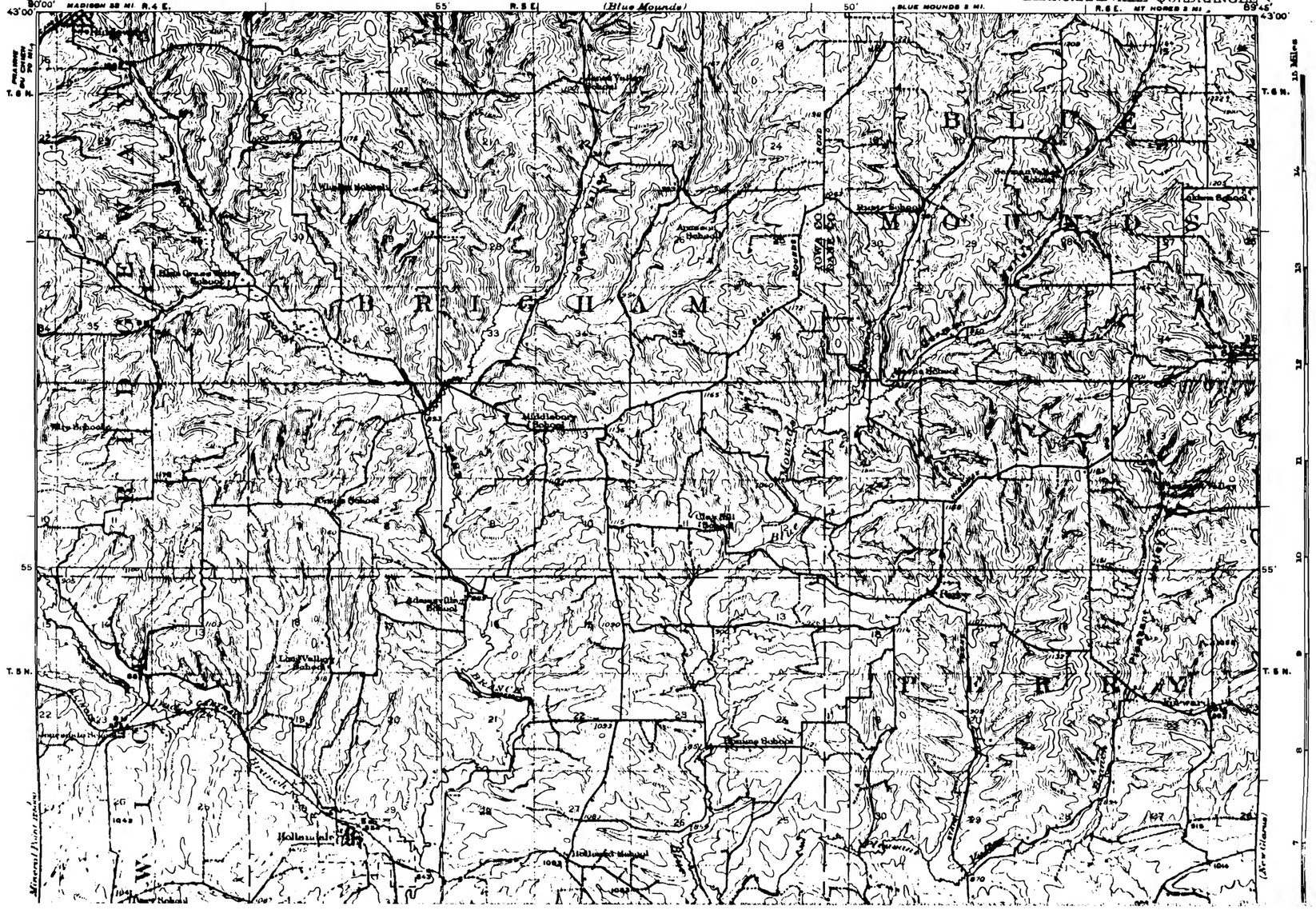


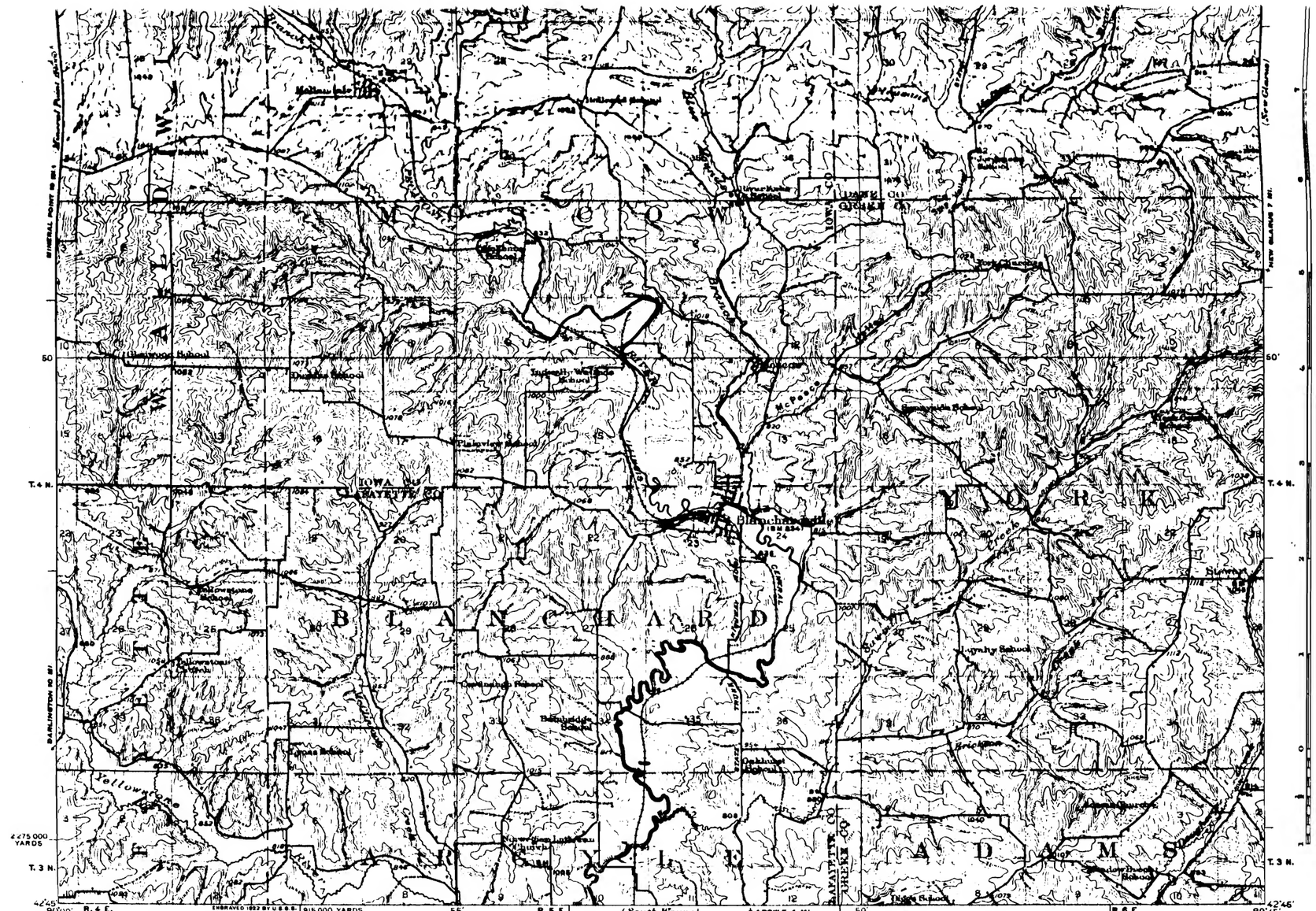
WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF WISCONSIN
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
W. O. HOTCHKISS, DIRECTOR AND STATE GEOLOGIST

WISCONSIN
BLANCHARDVILLE QUADRANGLE





C. H. Birdseye Chief Topographic Engineer.
W. H. Herron, Division Topographic Engineer.
Topography by J. G. Staack A. J. Ogle and J. F. McCook.
Control by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey R. B. Steele.
H. S. Sensaney and R. G. Clinite.
Surveyed in 1920 1921

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Ogle
McCook
Staack

Polyconic projection. North American datum.
5000 yard grid based upon U.S. zone system. C.

THROUGH ROUTES
SECONDARY ROUTES
SECTIONS IN POOR CONDITION

BLANCHARDVILLE, WIS.

Edition of 1923

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps or atlas sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for any quadrangle depending on its nature and its probable future development, and consequently though the standard atlas sheets are of nearly uniform size they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each sheet are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a representative fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

The standard scales used on these maps are multiples of the fraction $\frac{1}{125000}$. Quadrangles in thickly settled or industrially important regions are mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$ or about 1 mile to an inch, and cover areas measuring 15′ in latitude and longitude. Quadrangles in less thickly settled or industrially less important districts are mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$, or about 2 miles to an inch, and cover areas measuring 30′ in latitude and longitude. Reconnaissance maps of desert or sparsely inhabited regions have been made on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$, or about 4 miles to an inch, covering areas measuring 1° in latitude and longitude. Maps for special purposes are made on scales larger than $\frac{1}{62500}$.

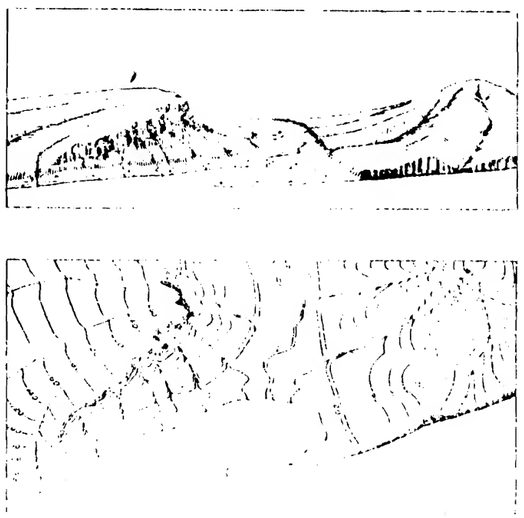
A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 35 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$, but about 3,500 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$.

A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{31680}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups. Water, including lakes, rivers, and seas, is blue. All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in mapping only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour, for example, would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shapes of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitudes. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



The [illegible] gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins that are issued free by the Geological Survey.

The lettering and works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Metaled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and poor roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of the principal city, town, or natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 2,800 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

The topographic map is the base on which the geology and mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, and the maps showing these features are bound together with a descriptive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States.

Index maps of each State showing the topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each, or in lots of 50 or more, either of the same or of different quadrangles, for 6 cents each. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the

About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ but about 3,500 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$.

A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The conventional signs used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes

States.

Index maps of each State showing the topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each, or in lots of 50 or more, either of the same or of different quadrangles, for 6 cents each. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

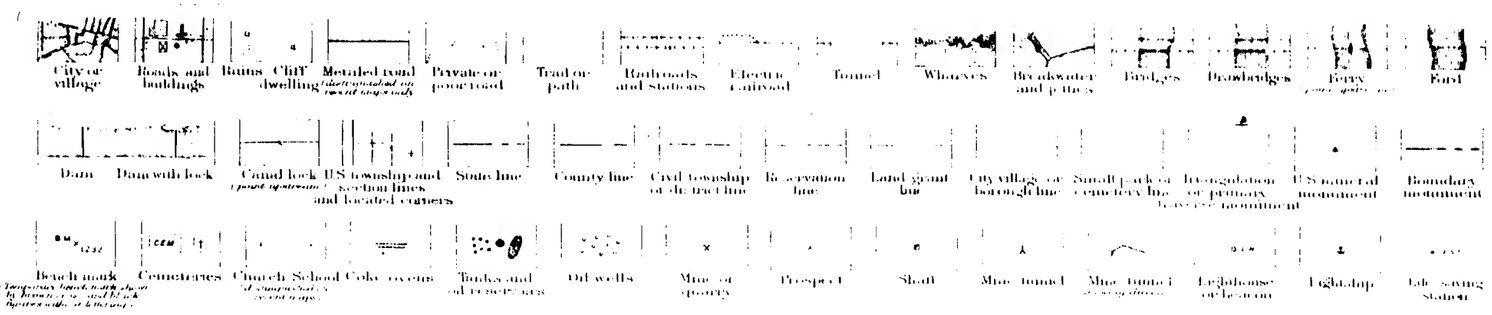
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

November, 1919.

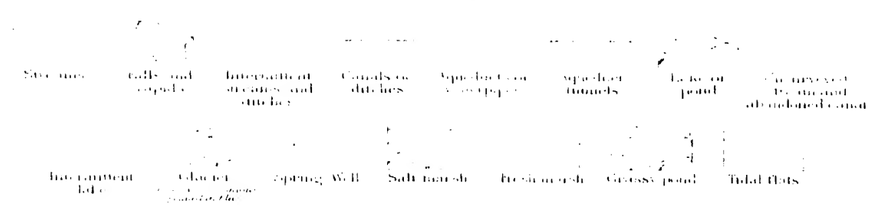
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)

WATER
(printed in blue)



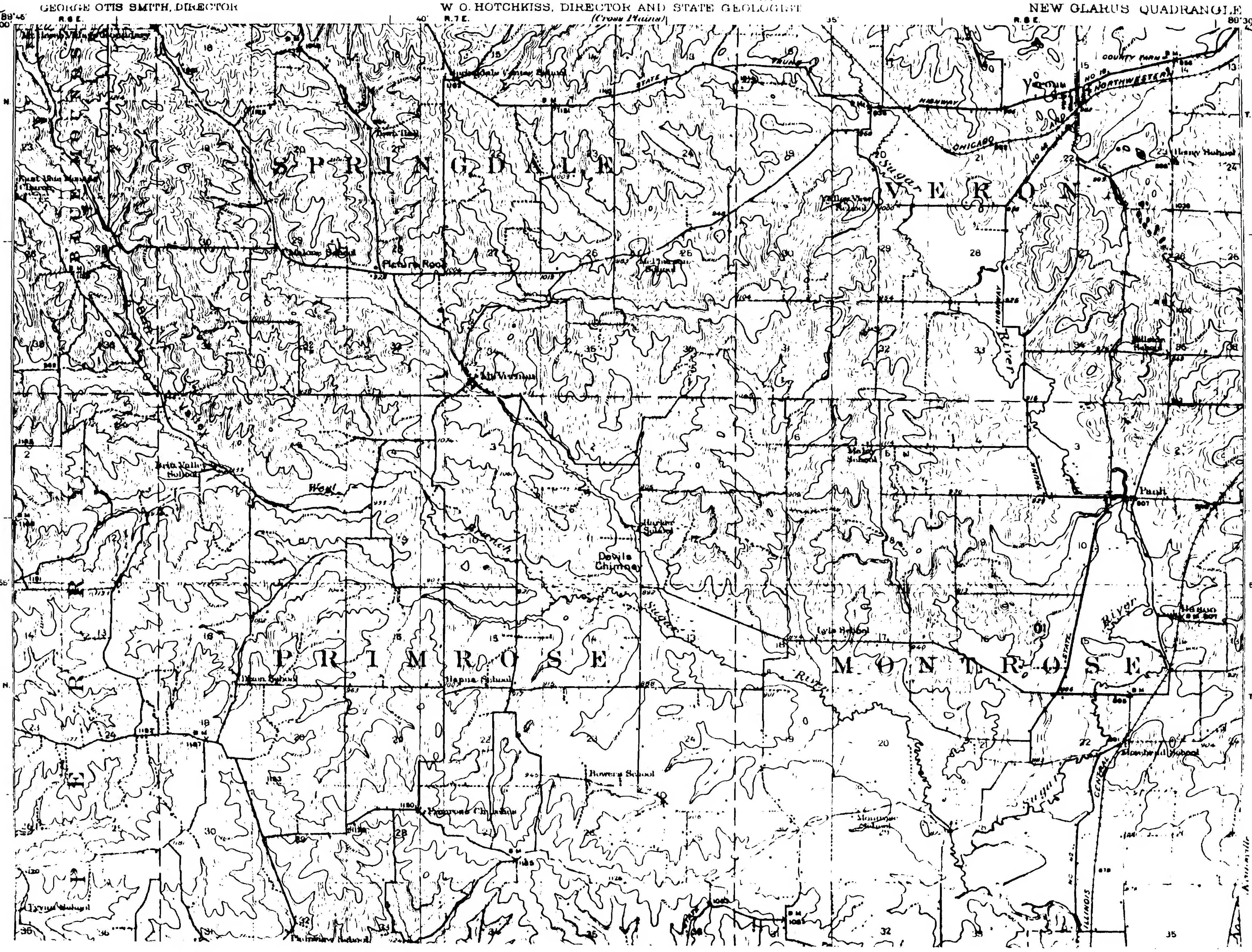
WOODS
(shown at edges, printed in green)

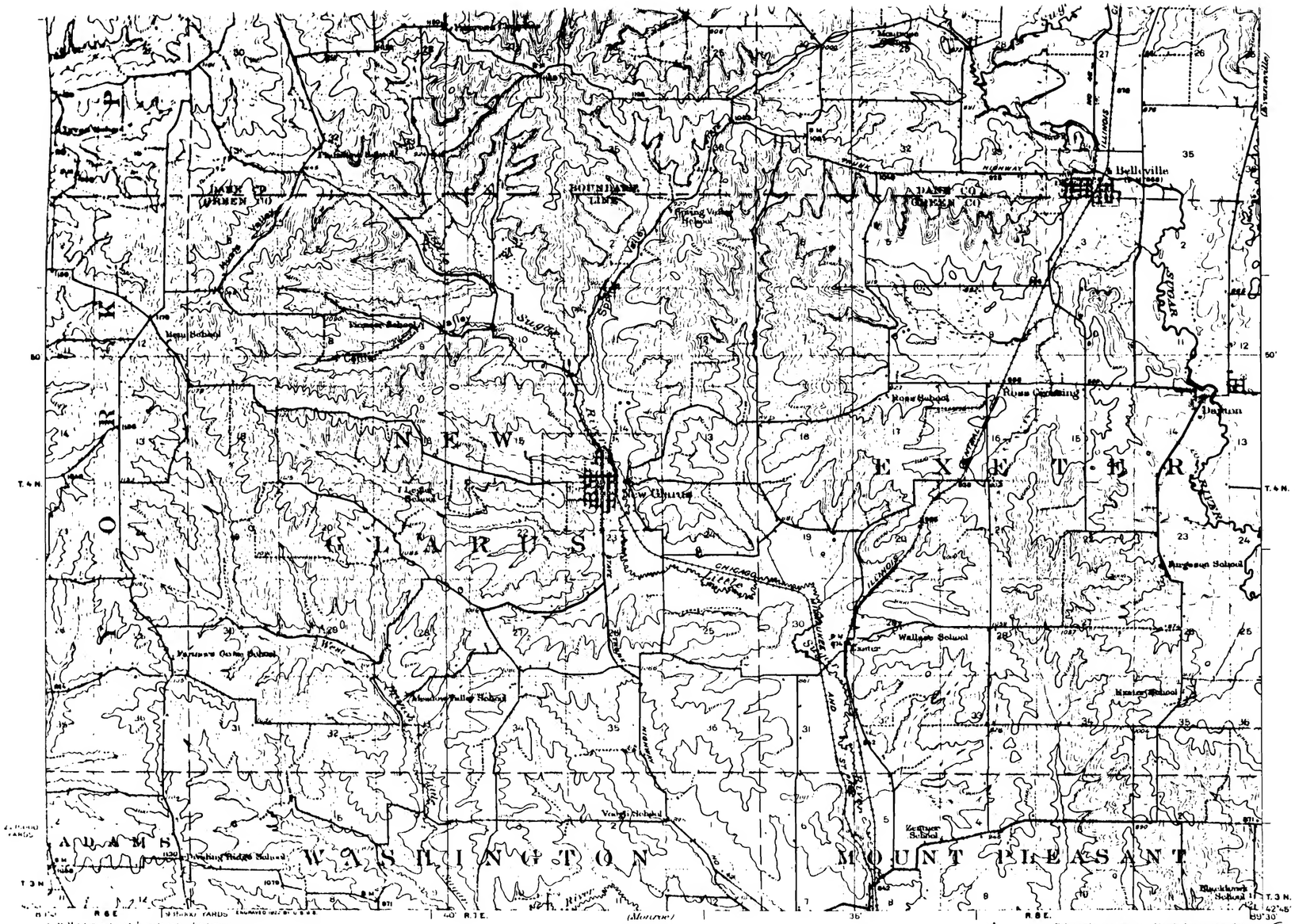
TOPOGRAPHY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALBERT B. FALL, SECRETARY
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

STATE OF WISCONSIN
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
W. O. HOTCHKISS, DIRECTOR AND STATE GEOLOGIST

WISCONSIN
NEW GLARUS QUADRANGLE




NEW GLARUS
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
MOUNT PLEASANT
EXETER
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
R. 6 E.
R. 7 E.
New Glarus
Belleville
Wallace School
Exeter
Russ Cemetery
Dayton
Limestone School
Blackhawk School
Swiss Valley
Sugar River
Illinois
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Scale 1:62500
Miles
Kilometers
Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Polyconic projection. North American datum.
5000 yard grid based upon U. S. zone system, G.
SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
NEW GLARUS
Edition of 1923.

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$ (1 inch = one-half mile), with a contour interval of 1, 5, or 10 feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 10 to 25 feet.

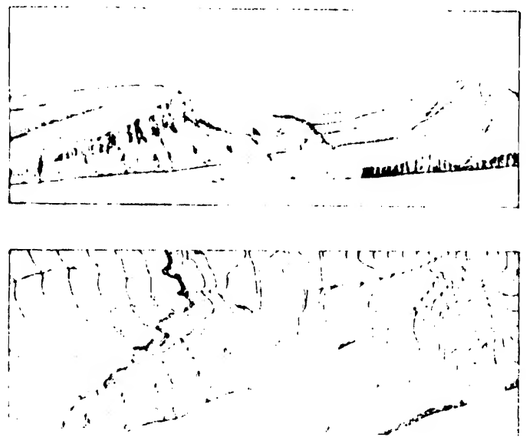
3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 10 per cent of the area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625000}$ or about 10 miles to an inch.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on some maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins issued by the Geological Survey.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Metaled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and poor roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 3,000 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

The topographic maps are the base on which the geology and mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, and the maps usually the two features are bound together with a descriptive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. More than 200 folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5.00 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending

…problems are of minor importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 37 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$.

About half of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at

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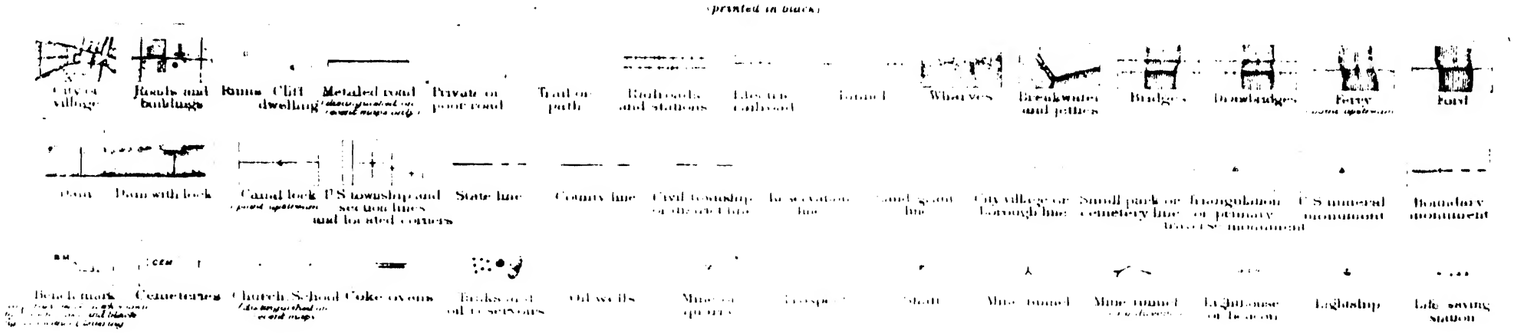
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

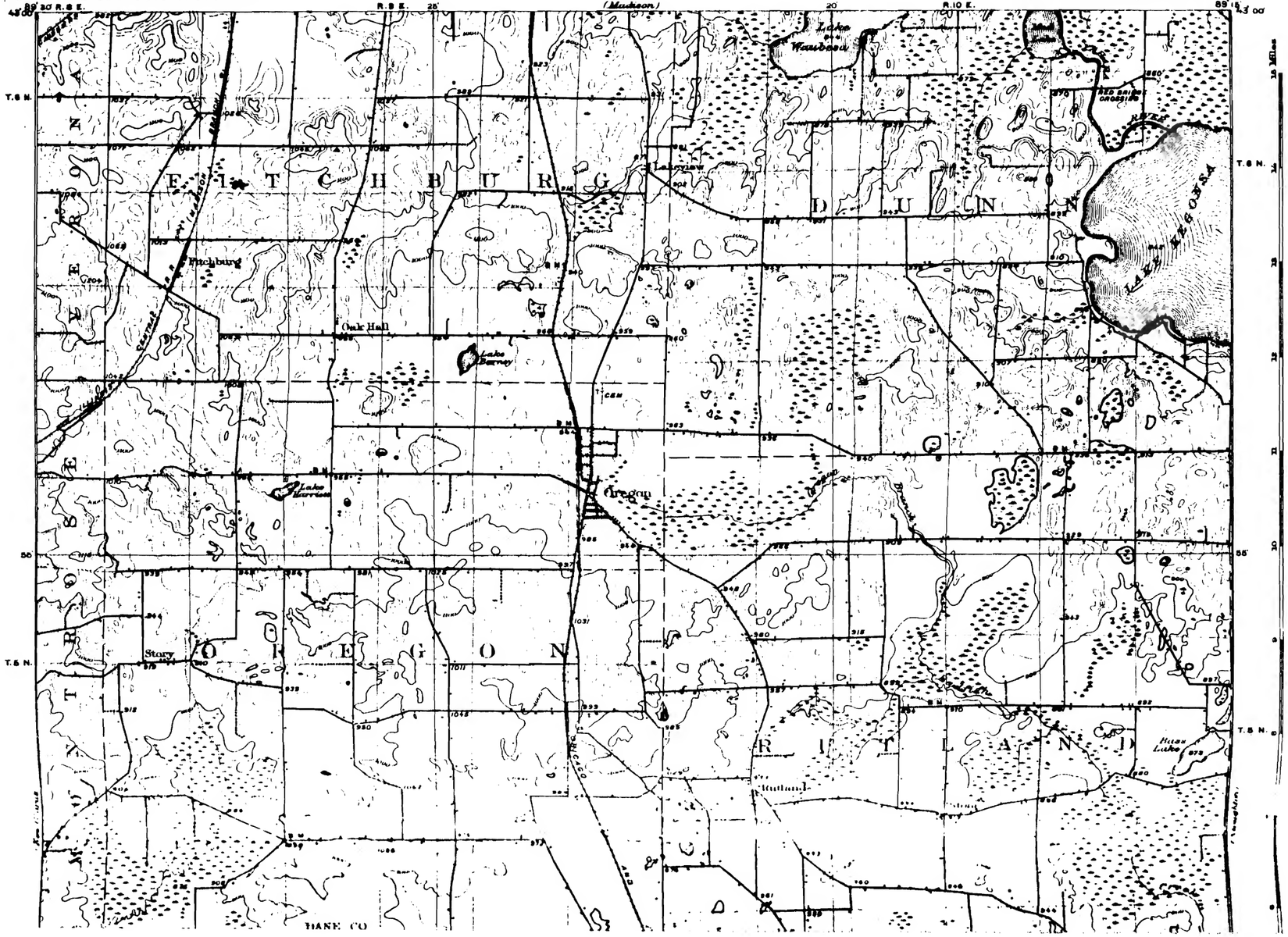
January, 1924.

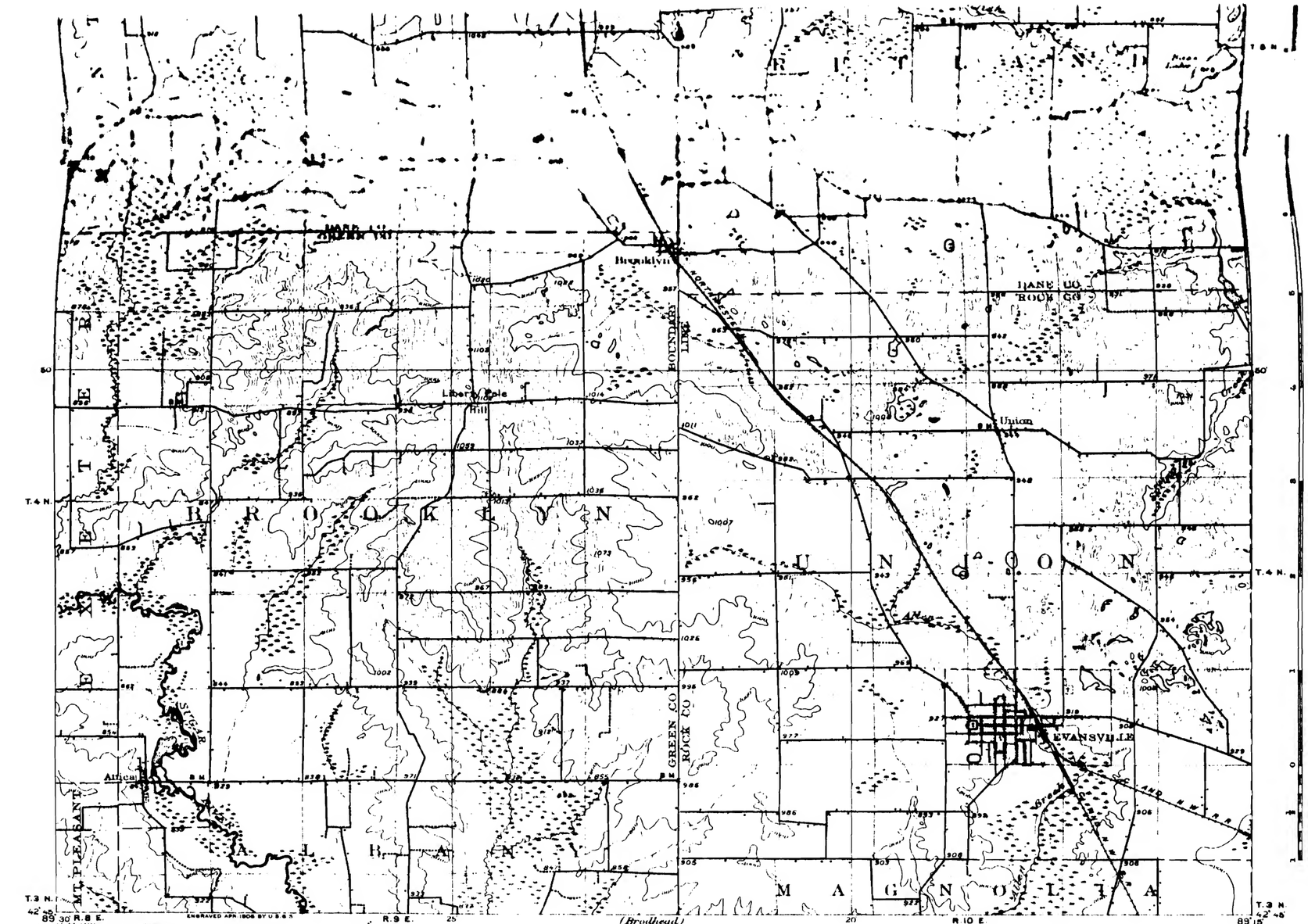
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
EVANSVILLE QUADRANGLE





H. M. Wilson, Geographer.
Robert Muldrow, in charge of section.
Topography by A. T. Fowler and J. G. Staack.
Submerged contours by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.
Triangulation by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Surveyed in 1904

ENGRAVED APR 1908 BY U.S.G.S.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1908.

Scale 62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

Polyconic projection. North American datum.

EVANSVILLE, WIS.

Edition of 1906.
reprinted 1925.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and more than one-third of the area of the country, excluding outlying possessions, has been mapped. The mapped areas are widely scattered, nearly every State being represented, as shown on the progress maps accompanying each annual report of the Director.

This great map is being published in atlas sheets of convenient size, which are bounded by parallels and meridians. The four-cornered division of land corresponding to an atlas sheet is called a *quadrangle*. The sheets are of approximately the same size: the paper dimensions are 20 by 16½ inches, the map occupies about 17½ inches of height and 11½ to 16 inches of width, the latter varying with latitude. Three scales, however, are employed. The largest scale is 1:62,500, or very nearly one mile to one inch; i. e., one linear mile on the ground is represented by one linear inch on the map. This scale is used for the thickly settled or industrially important parts of the country. For the greater part of the country an intermediate scale of 1:125,000, or about two miles to one inch, is employed. A third scale [illegible] 1:250,000, or about four miles to one inch [illegible] been used in the desert regions [illegible] A few special maps on larger scales [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] times, are shown, not by full lines, but by lines of dots and dashes. Ponds which are dry during a part of the year are shown by oblique parallel lines. Salt-water marshes are shown by horizontal ruling interspersed with tufts of blue, and fresh-water marshes and swamps by blue tufts with broken horizontal lines.

Relief is shown by contour lines in *brown*. Each contour passes through points which have the same altitude. One who follows a contour on the ground will go neither uphill nor downhill, but on a level. By the use of contours not only are the shapes of the plains, hills, and mountains shown, but also the elevations. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour line, the datum or zero of elevation being mean sea level. The contour line at, say, 20 feet above sea level is the line that would be the seacoast if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 20 feet. Such a line runs back into the valleys and forward around the points of hills and spurs. On a gentle slope this contour is far from the present coast line, while on a steep slope it is near it. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] their descriptions, as well as the descriptions and geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in the annual reports and bulletins of the Survey. The public are [illegible] to specified localities may be had on application.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering also is printed. Boundaries, such as State, county, city, land-grant, reservation, etc., are shown by broken lines of different kinds and weights. Houses are shown by small black squares, but in densely built portions of cities [illegible] blocks. Roads are shown by fine double lines (full for the better roads, dotted for the inferior ones), trails by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black lines with cross lines. Other cultural features are represented by conventions which are easily understood.

The sheets composing the topographic atlas are designated by the name of a principal town or of some prominent natural feature within the quadrangle, and the names of adjoining published sheets are printed on the margins. They are sold at [illegible] cents each when fewer than 100 copies are purchased, but when ordered in lots of 100 or more copies, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] topographic maps [illegible]

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., works of man, such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, boundaries, etc. The conventional signs used for these features are grouped below. Variations appear on some maps of earlier date. [illegible]

[illegible] interval in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval varies according to the character of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 5 feet; in a mountainous region it may be 200 feet. Certain contours, usually every fifth one, are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of many definite points [illegible]

[illegible] The folios are sold at twenty-five cents each, excepting that such as are unusually comprehensive are priced accordingly.

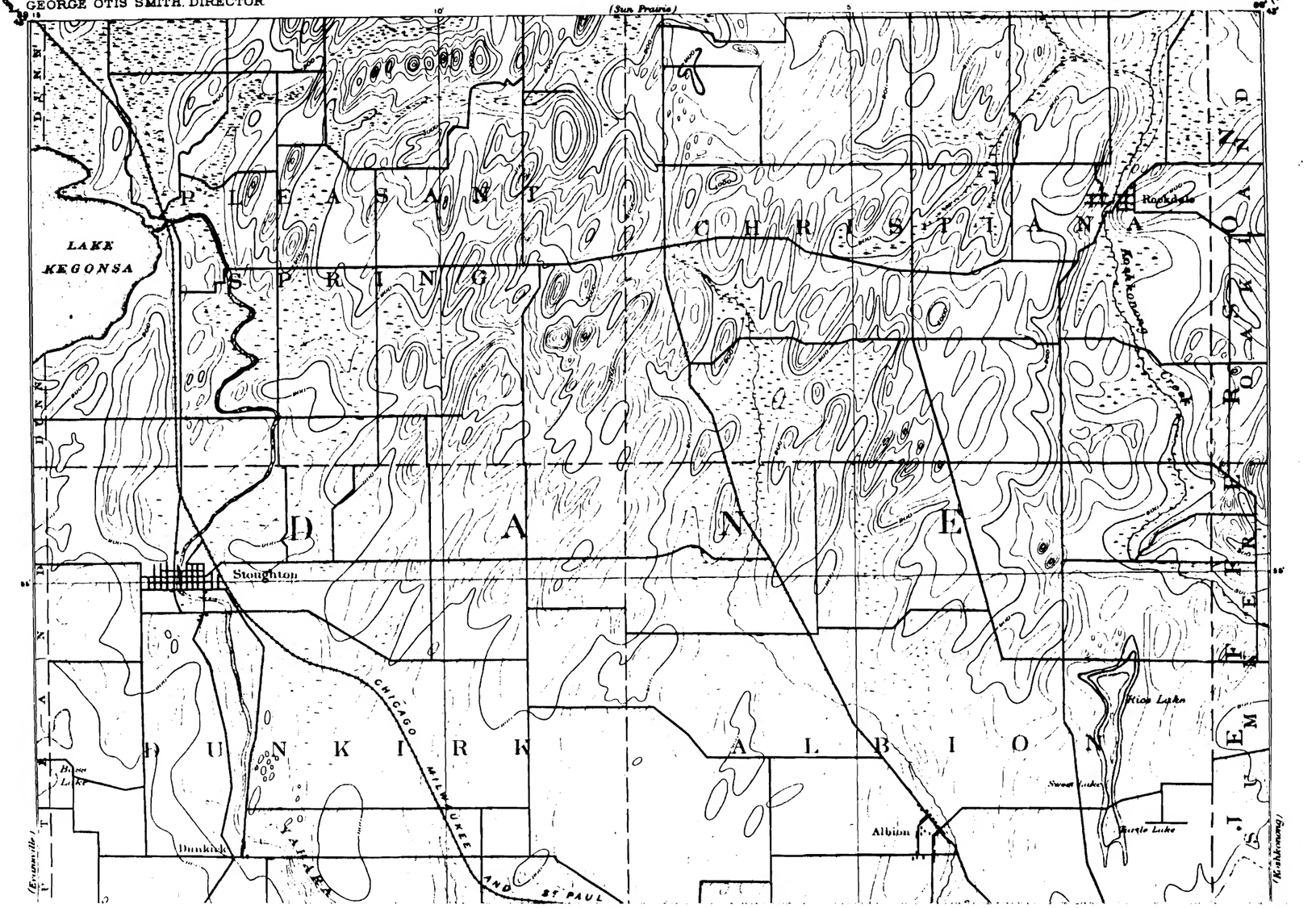
Applications for the separate topographic maps or for folios of the Geologic Atlas should be accompanied by cash, the exact amount—or by post-office money order, and should be addressed to—

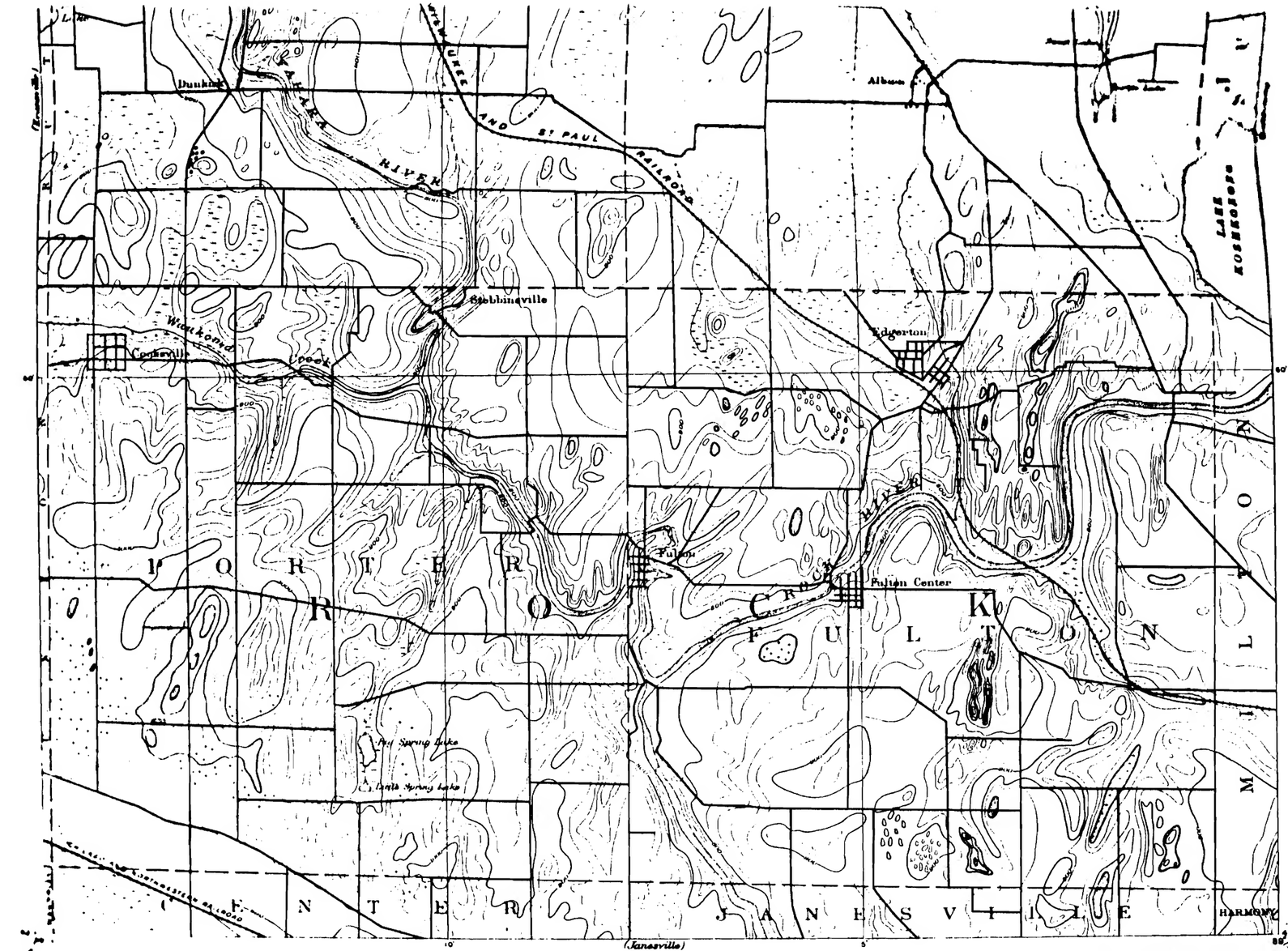
THE DIRECTOR,

[illegible]

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

WISCONSIN
STOUGHTON SHEET




Dunkirk
Albion
Edgerton
Fulton
Fulton Center
Stebbinsville
Wiscoy Creek
Coldwater Creek
Lake Koshkonong
Rock River
Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad
Chicago Northwestern Railroad
Janesville
Harmony
Scale 1:62500
Miles
Contour Interval 20 feet
Edition of Dec. 1890, reprinted Mar. 1910.

STOUGHTON

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62,500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile), with a contour interval of 1, 5, or 10 feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 25 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

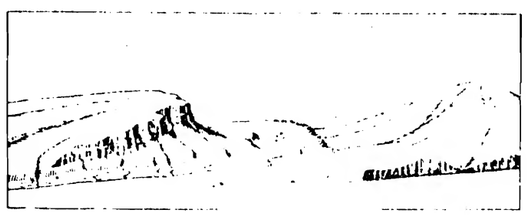
A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 37 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnoissance surveys on a scale of 1 inch = 8 miles, with a contour interval of 500 feet.

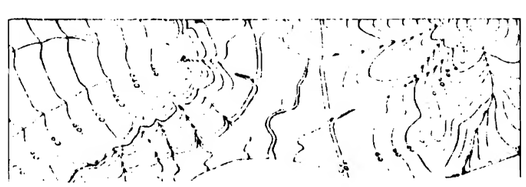
The conventional signs used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on some maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.





their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins issued by the Geological Survey.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Metaled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and poor roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 3,000 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

The topographic map is the base on which the geology and mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, and the maps showing these features are bound together with a descriptive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. More than 200 folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 10 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The geologic

public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 37 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

About half of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at

States. More than 200 folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

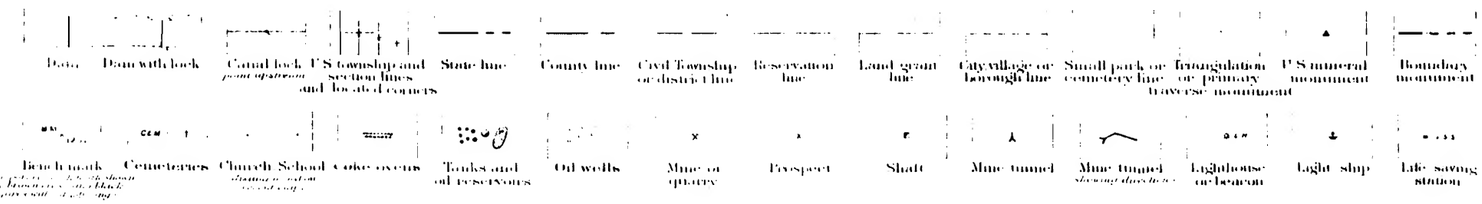
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

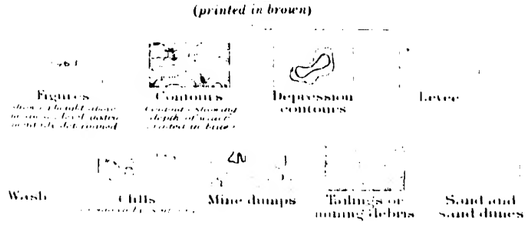
January, 1924.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

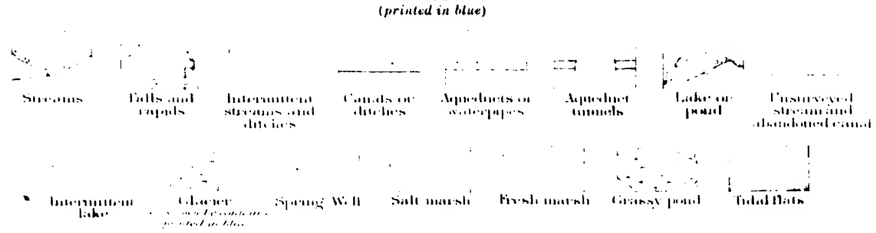
CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)



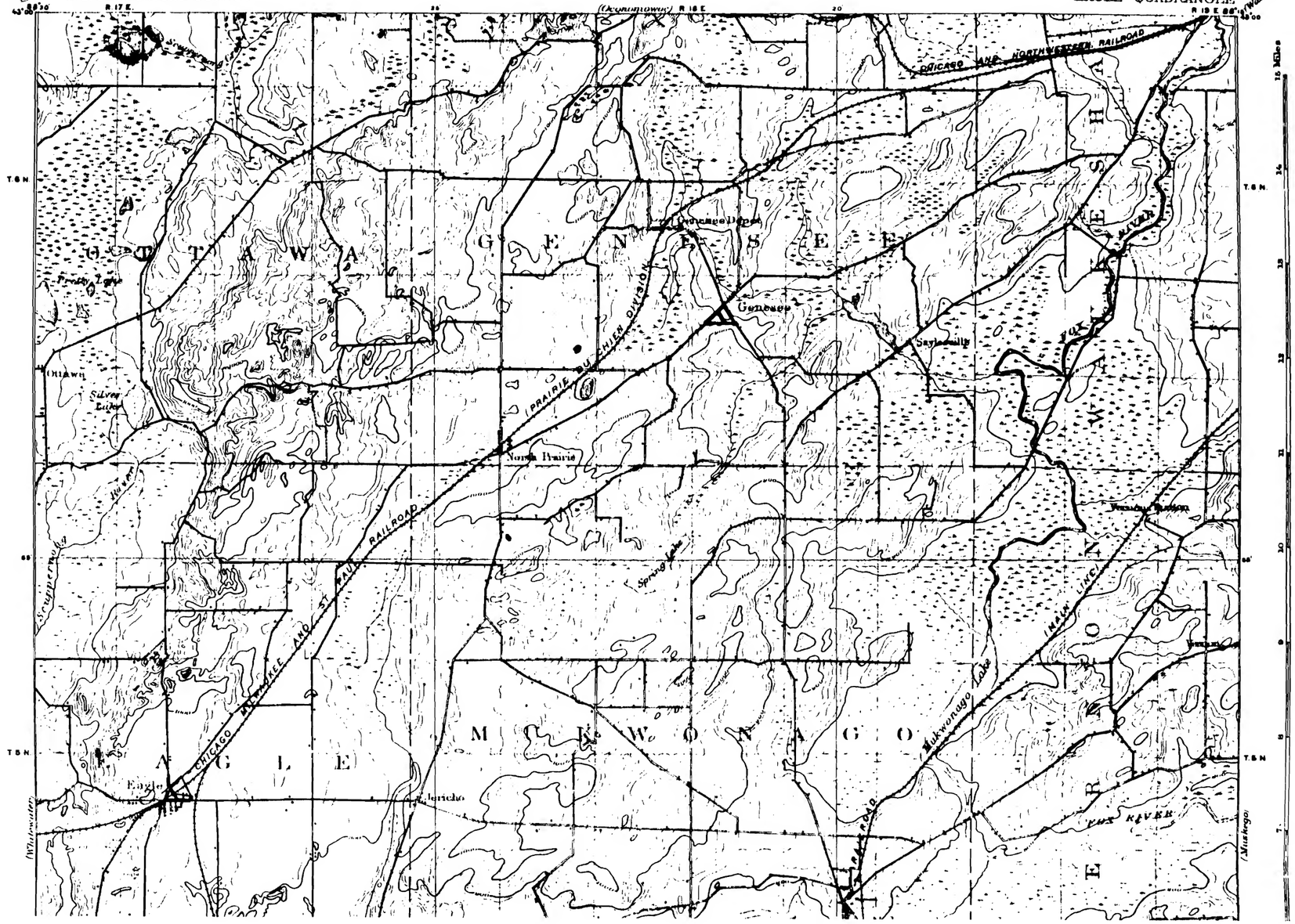
WATER
(printed in blue)

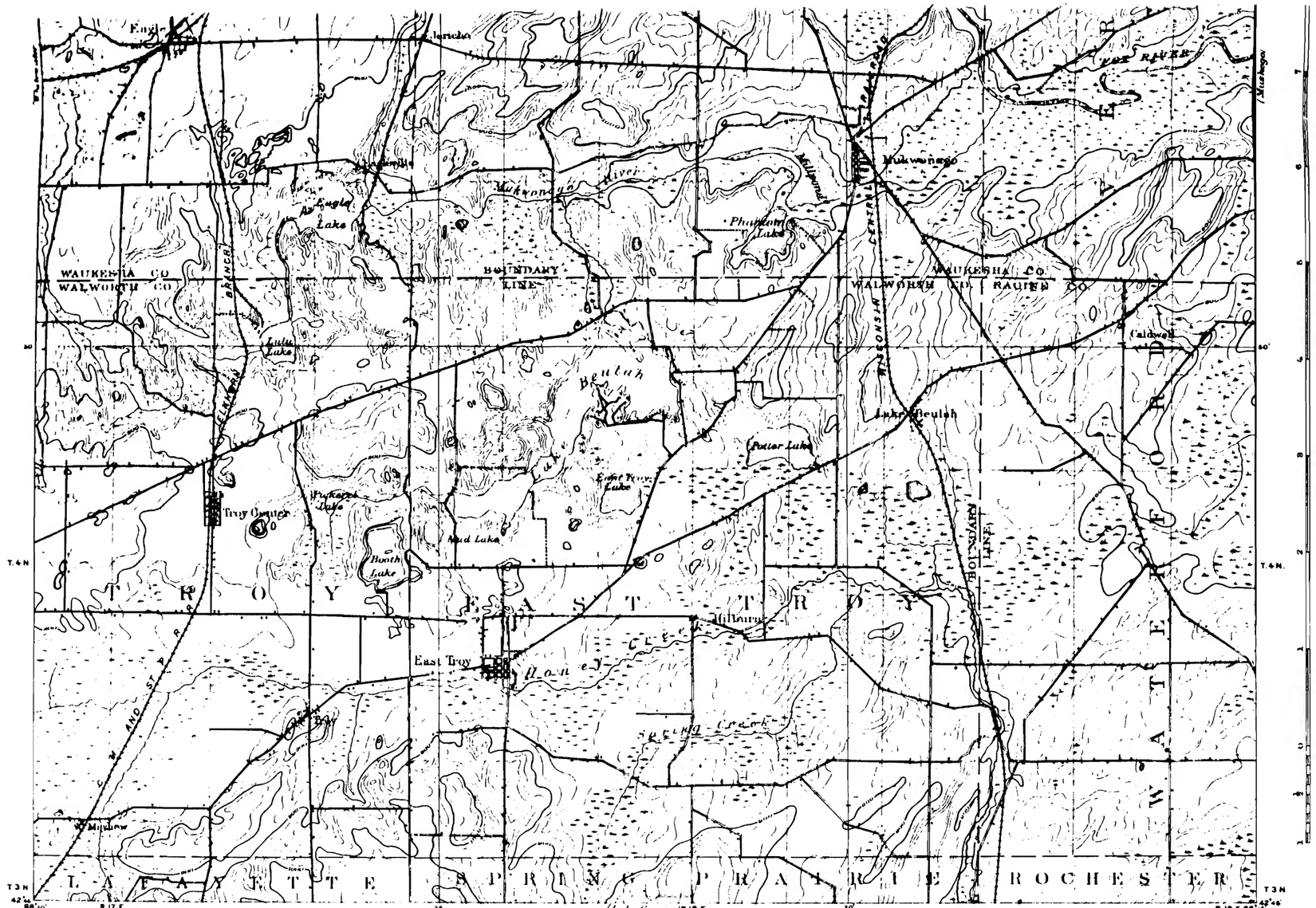


WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
EAGLE QUADRANGLE





Henry Gannett Chief Topographer
Ino H Renshawe, Geographer in charge
Triangulation by the U S Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys
Topography by Van H Manning Jr
Surveyed in 1889
Revised in 1903 under direction of H M Wilson, Geographer
Robert Muldrow, Topographer in charge by H L McDonald

TRUE NORTH AND MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1903

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 42 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

I. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch to one half mile, with a contour interval of [illegible] feet.

[illegible] in which there is little problem of very great public importance, such as most of the land of the West, [illegible] are surveyed [illegible] published on a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, with a contour interval of [illegible] feet.

[illegible] in which the problems are of minor importance, such as the [illegible] are surveyed [illegible] published on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, with a contour interval of [illegible] feet.

All the maps are published on the same standard sheet, and each includes an area bounded by certain parallels and meridians. Thus the maps of the whole country fit together like the pieces of a picture puzzle, and when all the maps are completed they will form a complete topographic map of the United States.

The features represented on the maps are of three classes—relief, water features, and culture. Culture includes all the works of man, such as towns, cities, railroads, canals, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent [illegible] shown and explained below. Variations appear [illegible] maps, and additional features are represented [illegible] maps.

All the water features are represented on the maps in blue. Rivers, creeks, and canals by single blue lines and [illegible] the lakes, and the sea by blue water lines. [illegible] mittent streams—those whose beds are dry [illegible] the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and [illegible]

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. [illegible] maps are supplemented by shading showing [illegible] thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and facilitating the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground [illegible] of which is at the same altitude above [illegible] could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice [illegible] tours at certain regular intervals of altitude [illegible] line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum [illegible] tude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains and valleys [illegible] the altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are [illegible] cate a steep slope; and line that run together [illegible]

The manner in which contour lines represent [illegible] and each is shown in the figure below.

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] ravines. The parts are truncated at [illegible] hill. The hill at the left terminates [illegible] ridge in a deep cape, from which it slopes [illegible] and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few hollow valleys. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the [illegible] contour line.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines—every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map [illegible] which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More [illegible] those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic [illegible] of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins [illegible] by the Geological Survey.

Railroads and other works of man are shown in black. Boundaries [illegible] a State, county, city, land grant, township [illegible] reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines [illegible] of different lengths and weights. Good motor or public roads [illegible] by fine double lines, poor motor or private roads by [illegible] and trails by dashed single lines.

[illegible] quadrangles are designated by the name of a city, town, [illegible] feature within it, and on the margin of [illegible] the names of adjoining quadrangles or [illegible] published. Over 3,300 quadrangle maps [illegible] United States have been surveyed, and maps of them [illegible] the [illegible] on the other side of this sheet have been published.

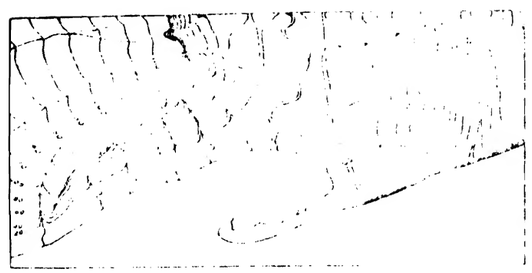
[illegible] to print the base on which the [illegible] quadrangles are topographically [illegible] room is needed with the topographic [illegible] Atlas of the United [illegible] published [illegible] and [illegible] Boundary [illegible] Public [illegible] Unsurveyed [illegible]

particular importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 43 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$, but about 1000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{31680}$ or larger.

The Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of the small island at the western end of the group, have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including coast, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water, (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface, (3) culture



The Kotch tepee cuts a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping

[illegible] the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $20 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

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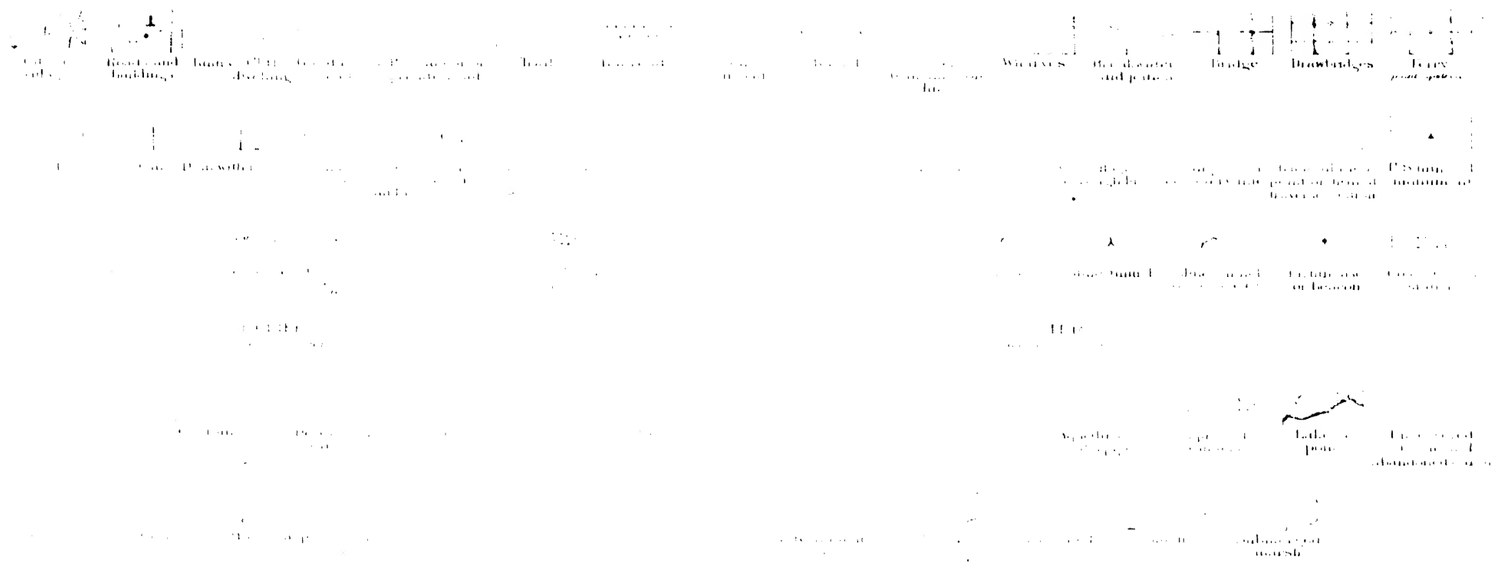
THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

September, 1928.

STANDARD SYMBOLS



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
MUSKEGO QUADRANGLE

(Oconomowoc) (Waukesha) (Milwaukee)

88°15' R.19 E. 10' R.20 E. 5' R.21 E. 88°00' 43°00'

WAUKESHA CITY LIMITS

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD

WAUKESHA CO. MILWAUKEE CO. BOUNDARY LINE

T.6 N.

T.5 N.

W A U K E S H A

N E W B E R L I N

G R E E N F I E L D

New Berlin

Pilgrim

Hales Corners

Guthrie

Tess Corners

Little Muskego Lake

Muskego

St. Martin

M U S K E G O

V E R N O N

F R A N K L I N

Chamberlain

Big Bend

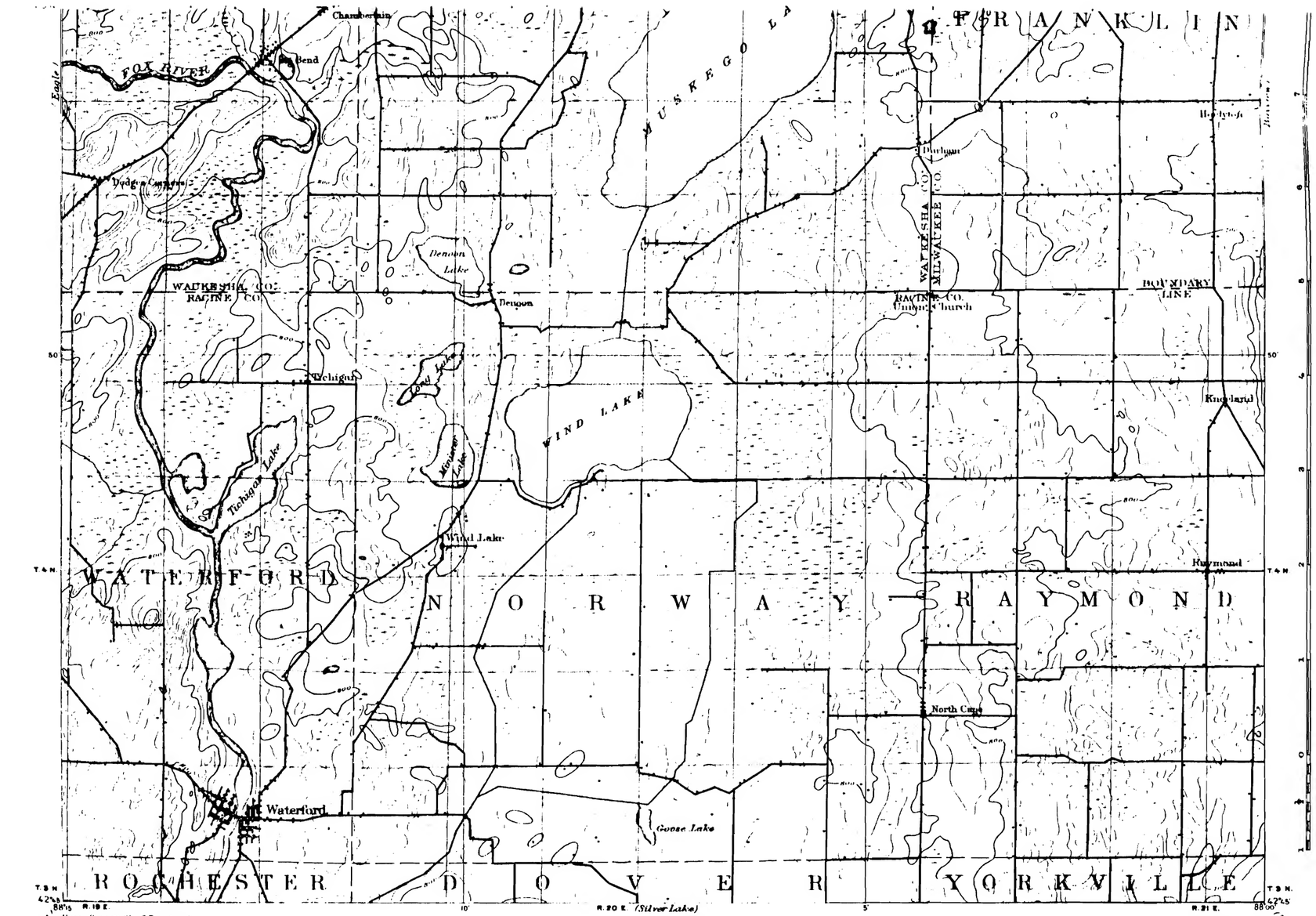
FOX RIVER

MUSKEGO LAKE

Hillsboro

Durham

10 Miles


FRANKLIN
Chamberlain
Big Bend
FOX RIVER
Eagle
Dyer's Corners
Denoon Lake
Denoon
WAUKESHA CO.
RACINE CO.
MUSKEGO LA
WAUKESHA CO.
MILWAUKEE CO.
RACINE CO.
Union Church
BOUNDARY LINE
Durham
Hayfield
Tichigan
Tichigan Lake
Wind Lake
WIND LAKE
Kingsland
Raymond
T4N
WATERFORD
NORWAY
RAYMOND
North Cape
Waterford
Goose Lake
ROCHESTER
DOVER
YORKVILLE
T3N
42°45'
88°15'
R. 19 E.
10'
R. 20 E. (Silver Lake)
5'
R. 21 E.
88°00'
(Racine)
Lake Geneva
Henry Gannett Chief Topographer
John R Renshawe Geographer in charge
Triangulation by U S Coast and Geodetic Survey
and U S Lake Survey
Topography by Van H Manning and Nat Tyler Jr
Scale 62500
Miles
Kilometers
Contour interval 20 feet
Datum is mean sea level
Edition of April 1901, reprinted Mar 1932
Polyconic projection North American datum
WIS
MUSKEGO

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and more than one-third of the area of the country, excluding outlying possessions, has been mapped. The mapped areas are widely scattered, nearly every State being represented, as shown on the progress maps accompanying each annual report of the Director.

This great map is being published in atlas sheets of convenient size, which are bounded by parallels and meridians. The four-cornered division of land corresponding to an atlas sheet is called a *quadrangle*. The sheets are of approximately the same size: the paper dimensions are 20 by 16½ inches; the map occupies about 17½ inches of height and 11½ to 16 inches of width, the latter varying with latitude. Three scales, however, are employed. The largest scale is 1:62500, or very nearly one mile to one inch; i. e., one linear mile on the ground is represented by one linear inch on the map. This scale is used for the thickly settled or industrially important parts of the country. For the greater part of the country an intermediate scale of 1:125000, or about two miles to one inch, is employed. A third and still smaller scale of 1:250000, or about four miles to one inch, has been used in the desert regions of the far West. A few special maps on larger scales are made of limited areas in mining districts. The sheets on the largest scale cover ¼° of latitude by ¼° of longitude; those on the intermediate scale, ½° of latitude by ½° of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on the map are, for convenience, be[illegible] in three groups [illegible] including seas, lakes, ponds, [illegible] and [illegible]

times, are shown, not by full lines, but by lines of dots and dashes. Ponds which are dry during a part of the year are shown by oblique parallel lines. Salt-water marshes are shown by horizontal ruling interspersed with tufts of blue, and fresh-water marshes and swamps by blue tufts with broken horizontal lines.

Relief is shown by contour lines in *brown*. Each contour passes through points which have the same altitude. One who follows a contour on the ground will go neither uphill nor downhill, but on a level. By the use of contours not only are the shapes of the plains, hills, and mountains shown, but also the elevations. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour line, the datum, or zero of elevation being mean sea level. The contour line at, say, 20 feet above sea level is the line that would be the seacoast if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 20 feet. Such a line runs back into the valleys and forward around the points of hills and spurs. On a gentle slope this contour line is far from the present coast line, while on a steep slope it is near it. Four successive [illegible] contour lines, far apart on the map, indicate a gentle slope; [illegible] slope; and [illegible] contours run very near together, a steep [illegible] verse. To [illegible] the [illegible] cliff. In many parts of the country [illegible] depressions with no outlet. The [illegible] surround these, just as they [illegible] small hollows known as [illegible] by the lines, or shorter dashes, [illegible] The [illegible]

their descriptions, as well as the descriptions and geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in the annual reports and bulletins of the Survey. The publications pertaining to specified localities may be had on application.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering also is printed. Boundaries, such as State, county, city, land-grant, reservation, etc., are shown by broken lines of different kinds and weights. Houses are shown by small black squares which in the densely built portions of cities and towns merge into blocks. Roads are shown by fine double lines (full for the better roads, dotted for the inferior ones), trails by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black lines with cross lines. Other cultural features are represented by conventions which are easily understood.

The sheets composing the topographic atlas are designated by the name of a principal town or of some prominent natural feature within the quadrangle and the names of adjoining published sheets are printed on the margins. They are sold at five cents each when fewer than 100 copies are purchased, but when ordered in lots of 100 or more copies, whether of the same or of different sheets, the price is three cents each.

The topographic map is the base on which the facts of geology and the mineral resources of a quadrangle are platted. The topographic and [illegible] are finally bound [illegible] description of the district [illegible] of the Geologic Atlas of the [illegible] These folios are sold at twenty-five [illegible] each, [illegible] such as are issued by [illegible] directly.

[illegible] topographic maps [illegible] United States [illegible] bound [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

longitude; those on the intermediate scale, 30′ of latitude by 30′ of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., works of man, such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, boundaries, etc. The conventional signs used for these features [illegible] below. Variations appear in some maps of earlier dates.

All water features are shown in *blue*, the smaller streams and canals in full blue lines, and the larger streams, lakes, and the sea by blue water-lining. Certain streams, however, which flow during only a part of the year, their beds being dry at other

small hollows known as sinks are usually indicated by hachures, or short dashes, on the inside of the curve. The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval varies according to the character of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 5 feet; in a mountainous region it may be 200 feet. Certain contours, usually every fifth one, are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of many definite points, such as road corners, railroad crossings, railroad stations, summits, water surfaces, triangulation stations, and bench marks, are also given. The figures in each case are placed close to the point to which they apply, and express the elevation to the nearest foot only. The *exact* elevations of bench marks and

together, accompanied by a description of the district, to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. The folios are sold at twenty-five cents each, excepting that such as are unusually complex or extra large are priced accordingly.

Applications for the separate topographic maps or for folios of the Geologic Atlas should be accompanied by cash—the exact amount—or by post-office money order, and should be addressed to—

THE DIRECTOR,

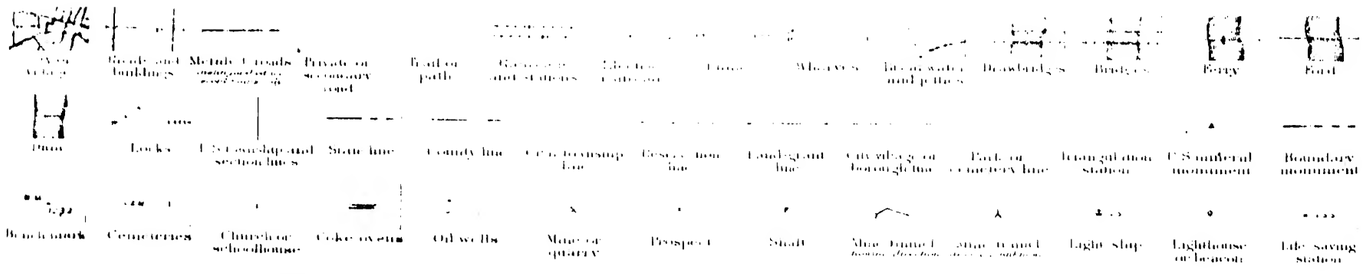
United States Geological Survey,

Washington, D. C.

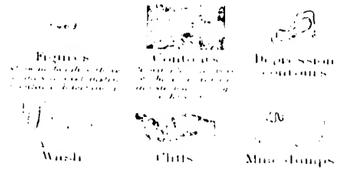
May, 1909

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

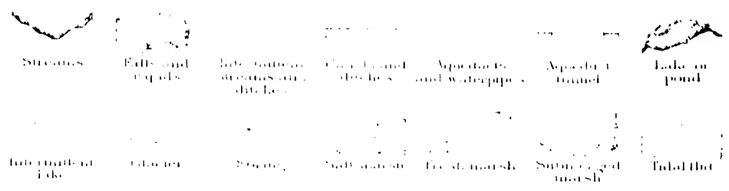
CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)



WATER
(printed in blue)

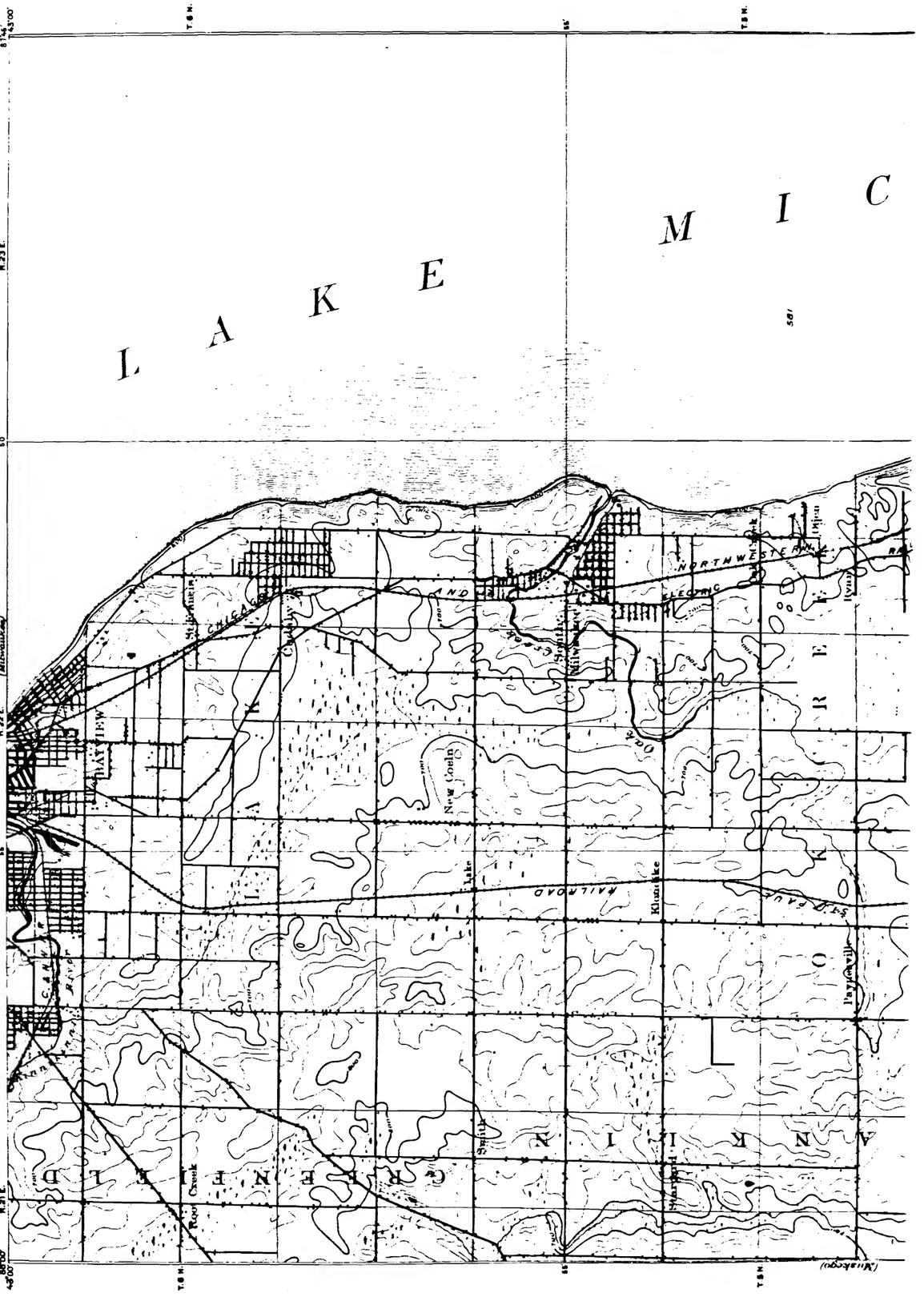


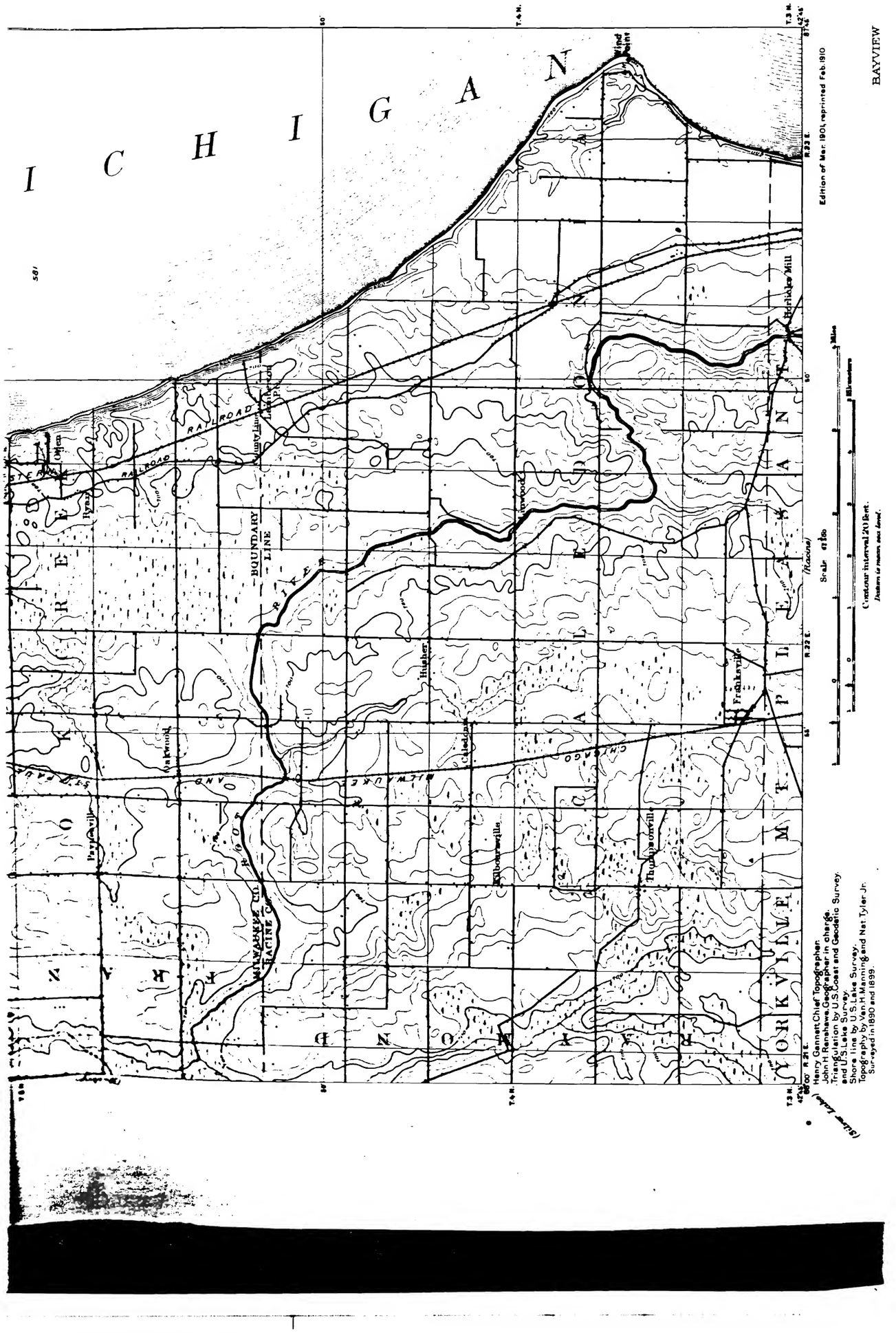
WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

WISCONSIN
BAYVIEW QUADRANGLE

TOPOGRAPHY

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR




BAYVIEW
Edition of Mar. 1901, reprinted Feb. 1910
MICHIGAN
LAKE
RACINE CO.
MILWAUKEE CO.
OZAUKEE CO.
WAUKESHA CO.
RAILROAD
BOUNDARY LINE
RIVER
Oakwood
Lapham Peak
Ryan
Ozaukee
Elmwood
Fulcher
Caledonia
Pleasantville
Thurstonville
Franksville
Bethesda Mill
Scale 1:62500
(Racine)
Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
John H. Renshawe, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and U.S. Lake Survey.
Shore line by U.S. Lake Survey.
Topography by Van Hise, Hammond and Nat Tyler Jr.
Surveyed in 1890 and 1899.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and more than one-third of the area of the country, excluding outlying possessions, has been mapped. The mapped areas are widely scattered, nearly every State being represented, as shown on the progress maps accompanying each annual report of the Director.

This great map is being published in atlas sheets of convenient size, which are bounded by parallels and meridians. The four-cornered division of land corresponding to an atlas sheet is called a *quadrangle*. The sheets are of approximately the same size: the paper dimensions are 20 by 16½ inches; the map occupies about 17½ inches of height and 11½ to 16 inches of width, the latter varying with latitude. Three scales, however, are employed. The largest scale is 1:62500, or very nearly one mile to one inch; i. e., one linear mile on the ground is represented by one linear inch on the map. This scale is used for the thickly settled or industrially important parts of the country. For the greater part of the country an intermediate scale of 1:125000, or about two miles to one inch, is employed. A third and still smaller scale of 1:250000, or about four miles to one inch, has been used in the desert regions of the far West. A few special maps on larger scales are made of limited areas in mining districts. The sheets on the largest scale cover ¼′ of latitude by ¼′ of longitude; those on the intermediate scale, ½° of latitude by ½° of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., works of man, such as towns, roads, railroads, boundaries, etc. These several classes are represented on the map as follows:

Water is represented in *blue*. Shore lines are shown by solid black lines, and the sea is tinted blue. Rivers, canals, lakes, and other bodies of water are also outlined by black lines, and their surfaces are tinted blue. Rivers and canals with perceptible current are indicated by arrows. Intermittent streams, canals, and lakes are shown by blue dashes. Ponds which are dry during a part of the year are shown by oblique parallel lines. Salt-water marshes are shown by horizontal ruling interspersed with tufts of blue, and fresh-water marshes and swamps by blue tufts with broken horizontal lines.

Relief is shown by contour lines in *brown*. Each contour passes through points which have the same altitude. One who follows a contour on the ground will go neither uphill nor downhill, but on a level. By the use of contours not only are the shapes of the plains, hills, and mountains shown, but also the elevations. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour line, the datum or zero of elevation being mean sea level. The contour line at, say, 20 feet above sea level is the line that would be the seacoast if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 20 feet. Such a line runs back into the valleys and forward around the points of hills and spurs. On a gentle slope this contour line is far from the present coast line, while on a steep slope it is near it. Thus a succession of these contour lines far apart on the map indicates a gentle slope; if close together, a steep slope; and if the contours run together in one line, as if each were vertically under the one above it, they indicate a cliff. In many parts of the country are depressions or hollows with no outlets. The contours of course surround these, just as they surround hills. Those small hollows known as sinks are usually indicated by hachures, or short dashes, on the inside of the curve. The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval varies according to the character of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 5 feet, in a mountainous region it may be 200 feet. Certain contours, usually every fifth one, are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea

their descriptions, as well as the descriptions and geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in the annual reports and bulletins of the Survey. The publications pertaining to specified localities may be had on application.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering also is printed. Boundaries, such as State, county, city, land-grant, reservation, etc., are shown by broken lines of different kinds and weights. Houses are shown by small black squares which in the densely built portions of cities and towns merge into blocks. Roads are shown by fine double lines (full for the better roads, dotted for the inferior ones), trails by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black lines with cross lines. Other cultural features are represented by conventions which are easily understood.

The sheets composing the topographic atlas are designated by the name of a principal town or of some prominent natural feature within the quadrangle and the names of adjoining published sheets are printed on the margins. They are sold at five cents each when fewer than 100 copies are purchased, but when ordered in lots of 100 or more copies, whether of the same or of different sheets, the price is three cents each.

The topographic map is the base on which the facts of geology and the mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented. The topographic and geologic maps of a quadrangle are finally bound together, accompanied by a description of the district, to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. The folios are sold at twenty-five cents each, excepting that such as are unusually comprehensive are priced accordingly.

Applications for the separate topographic maps or for folios of the Geologic Atlas should be accompanied by cash (the exact amount) or by post-office money order, and should be addressed to

latitude by 30″ of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 7′ of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc; (3) *culture*, i. e., works of man, such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, boundaries, etc. The conventional signs used for these features are grouped below. Variations appear in some maps of earlier dates.

All water features are shown in *blue*, the smaller streams and canals in full blue lines, and the larger streams, lakes, and the sea by blue tints or lines. Certain streams, however, which have channels only a part of the year, their beds being dry at other

by hachures, or short dashes, on the inside of the curve. The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval varies according to the character of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 5 feet; in a mountainous region it may be 200 feet. Certain contours, usually every fifth one, are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of many definite points, such as road corners, railroad crossings, railroad stations, summits, water surfaces, triangulation stations, and bench marks, are also given. The figures in each case are placed close to the point to which they apply, and express the elevation to the nearest foot only. The exact elevations of bench marks and

trict, to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. The folios are sold at twenty-five cents each, excepting that such as are unusually comprehensive are priced accordingly.

Applications for the separate topographic maps or for folios of the Geologic Atlas should be accompanied by cash—the exact amount—or by post-office money order, and should be addressed to—

THE DIRECTOR,

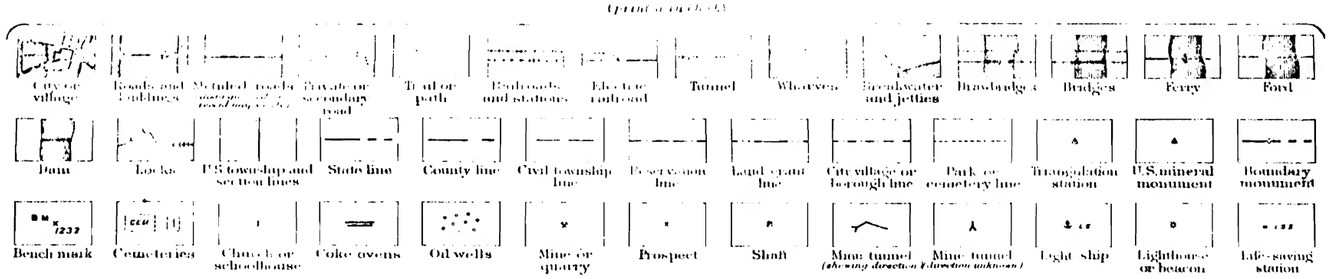
United States Geological Survey,

Washington, D. C.

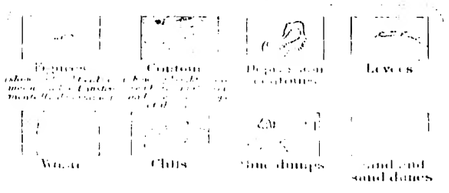
May, 1909.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

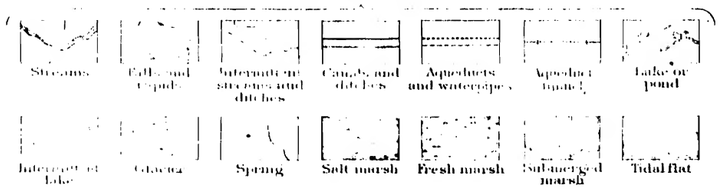
CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)



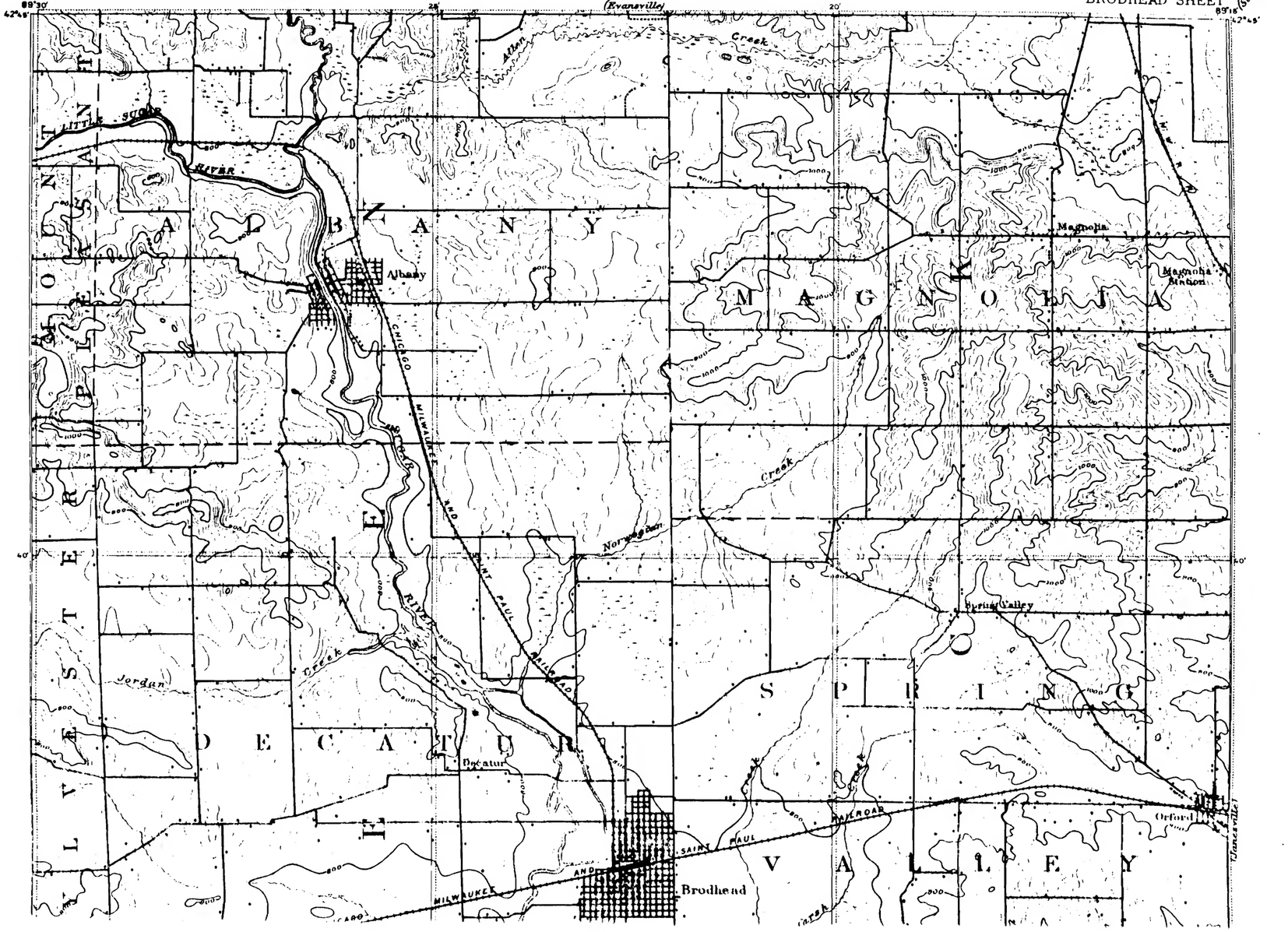
WATER
(printed in blue)

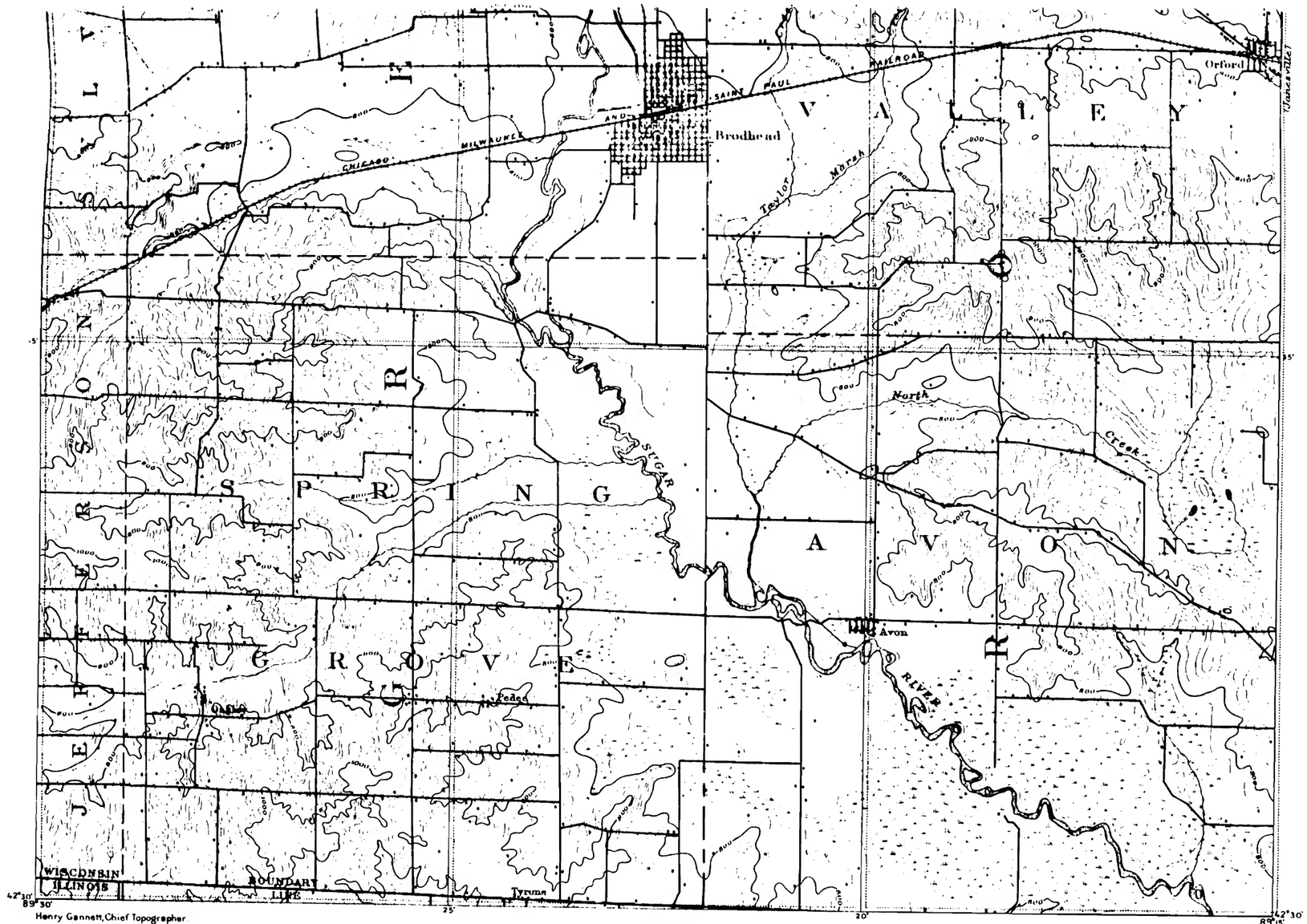


WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

WISCONSIN
BRODHEAD SHEET





Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer
J. H. Renshawe, Geographer in charge
Triangulation by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Topography by Van H. Manning Jr.
Surveyed in 1891

Scale 62,500

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

Contour Interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

Dotted lines show corrected position of meridians and parallels.

Edition of Oct 1893 reprinted May 1910.

BRODHEAD

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

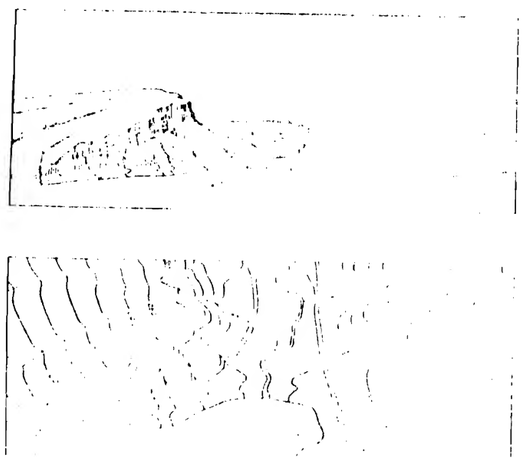
The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic atlas of the United States. The work is [illegible] and the maps are published [illegible]

[illegible]

All water features are printed in blue—the smaller streams as broken lines and the larger ones and the lakes, ponds, and reservoirs in solid blue. Intermittent streams—those which flow only at least three months in the year—are represented by broken blue lines.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. A contour on the ground passes through points that have the same altitude. One contour will go neither uphill nor downhill but around it. These contour lines on the map show not only the height of the hills, mountains, and valleys but also their slopes. The line of the sea coast itself is a contour line, usually of zero of elevation, being mean sea level. The next contour, say, 20 feet above sea level, would be the shore line if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 20 feet. On a gentle slope this contour is far from the present coast; on a steep slope it is near the coast. Where successive contour lines are far apart on the map they indicate a gentle slope; where they are close together they indicate a steep slope; and where they run together in one line they indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



by a sea cliff. The hill on the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp. It slopes gradually back away from the scarp and forms an inclined table-land, which is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is indicated, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the character of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 5 feet; in a mountainous region it may be 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of many points, such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks, are also given on the map in figures, which express the elevations to the nearest foot only. More exact elevations of bench marks, as well as geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins issued by the Geological Survey. A bulletin pertaining to any State may be had on application.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering also is printed. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public and through roads are shown by fine double lines; private and poor roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines.

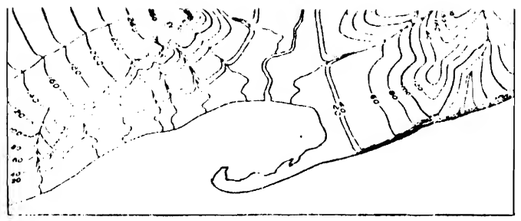
Each quadrangle mapped for the topographic atlas is designated by the name of a principal town or of some prominent natural feature within the quadrangle, and on the margins of the maps are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles for which atlas sheets have been published or are in preparation. The sheets are sold at 10 cents each in lots of less than 50 copies, or at 6 cents each in lots of 50 or more copies, whether of the same or of different sheets.

[illegible] topographic maps, the base on which the geology and [illegible] of the area of a quadrangle are represented, the maps [illegible] being bound together, with a description [illegible] form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the [illegible]. Circulars showing by index maps the published [illegible] and geologic folios covering

of the surveyed area have been published on a scale of 1:250,000, or about 4 miles to an inch. These maps are large, each representing 2° of latitude by 4° of longitude. A few areas that are of economic importance, aggregating about 3,000 square miles, have been surveyed in greater detail and mapped on a scale of 1:62,500, or about a mile to an inch.

A survey of the Hawaiian Islands was begun in 1910 and the resulting maps are being published on a scale of 1:62,500.

The features shown on these atlas sheets or maps may be leased in three groups—(1) *water*, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other elevations and depressions; (3) *culture* (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The conventional signs used for these features are shown below, with explanations. Variations appear on some earlier maps.



The sketch represents a river valley between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends

of the same or of different sheets.

The topographic map is the base on which the geology and the mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, the maps showing these features being bound together, with a description of the quadrangle, to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. Circulars showing by index maps the published topographic atlas sheets and geologic folios covering any State or region will be sent free on application.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash—the exact amount—or by post-office money order and should be addressed to—

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

January, 1913.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

City or village
Roads and buildings
Meander road *(dates marked on recent maps only)*
Private or secondary road
Trail or path
Railroads
Electric railroad
Tunnel
Wharves
Breakwater and jetties
Bridges
Drawbridges
Ferry *(point up stream)*
Ford
Dam
Canal lock *(point up stream)*
U.S. township and section lines and located corners
State line
County line
Civil Township or district line
Reservation line
Land grant line
City, village, or borough line
Small park or cemetery line
Triangulation or primary traverse monument
U.S. bench mark monument
Boundary monument
Bench mark *(Copy each bench mark shown in form, size, and black figure without lettering)*
Cemeteries
Church, School *(distinguished on recent maps)*
Coke ovens
Oil wells
Mine or quarry
Prospect
Shaft
Mine tunnel *(showing direction)* *(direction unknown)*
Light-ship
Lighthouse or beacon
Life-saving station

RELIEF
(printed in brown)

Figures *(showing height in feet above mean sea level datum, as in all the sheets issued)*
Contours *(showing height and successive 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, or 1,000 feet, as in all the sheets issued)*
Depression contours
Levee
Wash
Cliffs
Mine dumps
Sand and sand dunes

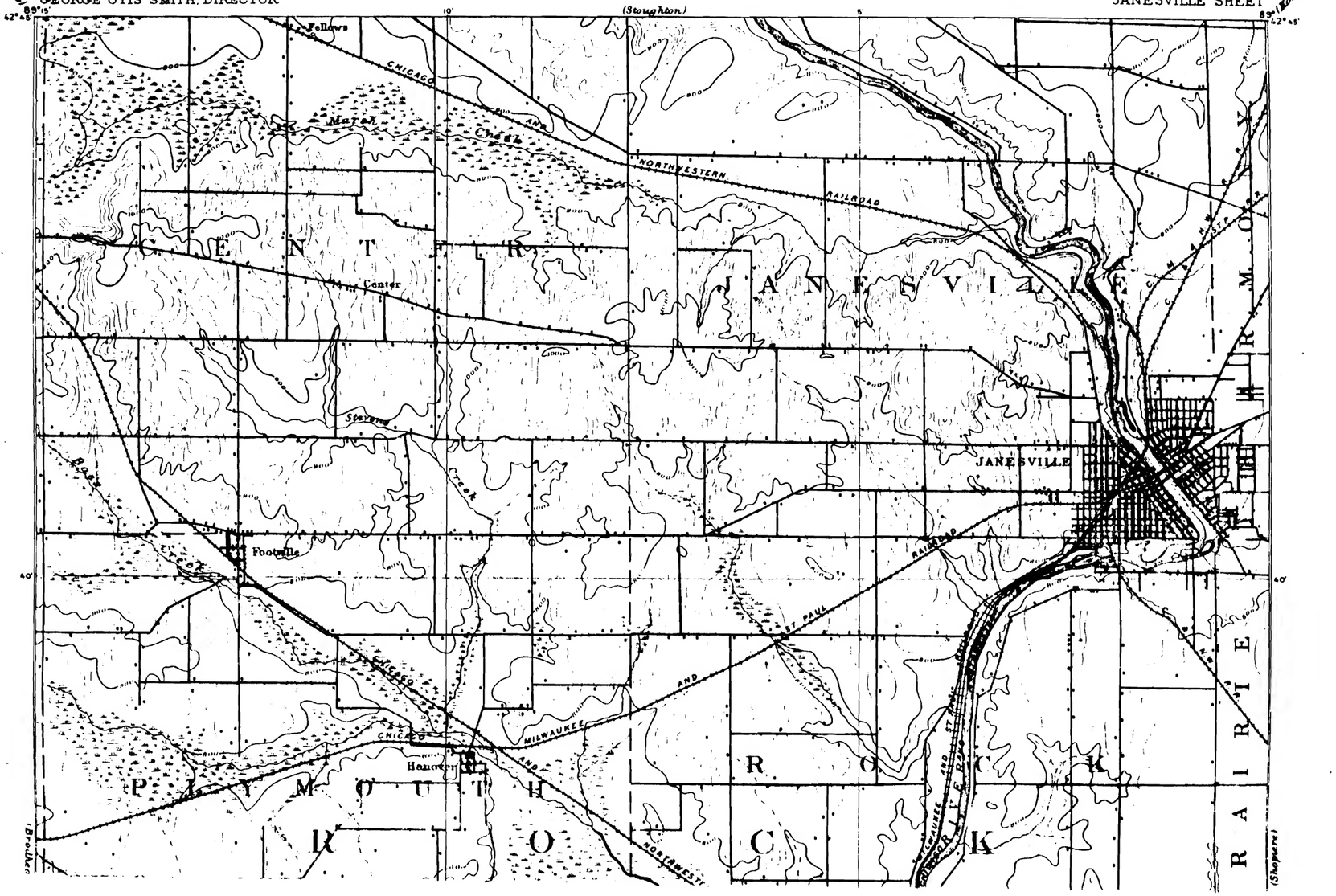
WATER
(printed in blue)

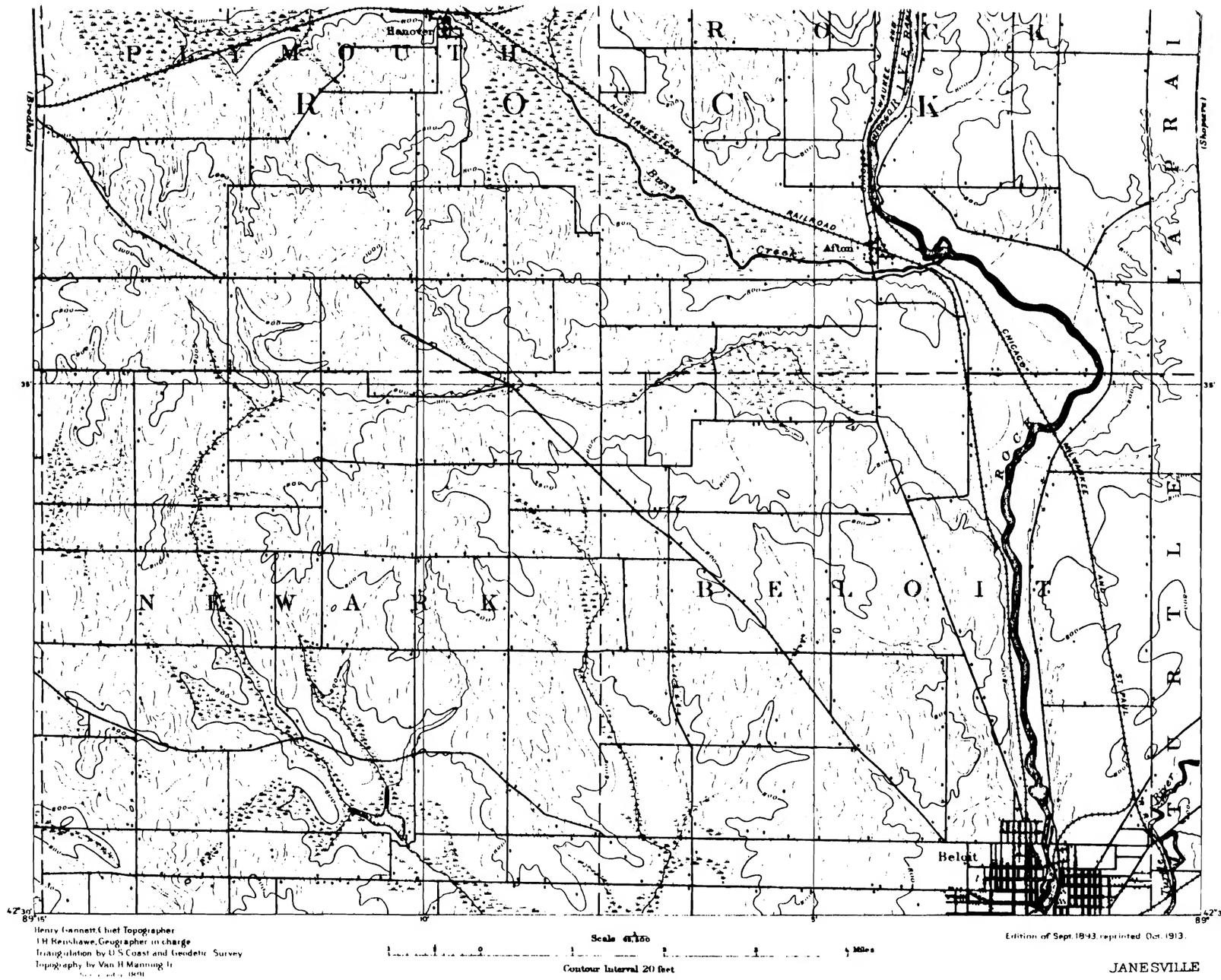
Streams
Falls and rapids
Intermittent streams and ditches
Canals or ditches
Aqueducts or waterpipes
Aqueduct tunnel
Lake or pond
Unsurveyed streams and abandoned canals
Intermittent lake
Glacier *(Or shown in contours printed in blue)*
Spring
Salt marsh
Fresh marsh
Grassy pond
Tidal flat

WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

WISCONSIN
JANESVILLE SHEET




PLYMOUTH
RICHMOND
NEWARK
BELOIT
LAFRAYETTE
Hanover
Harmony
Afton
Beloit
Janesville
Rock River
Turtle Creek
Chicago
Milwaukee
Railroad
Scale 62,500
Contour Interval 20 feet
Edition of Sept. 1843, reprinted Oct. 1913.
JANESVILLE

THE TOPOGRAPHIC [illegible]

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 42 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the [illegible] plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to [illegible] the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale [illegible] means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance [illegible], for example, to mineral [illegible]

[illegible]

(works of art [illegible] boundaries. The [illegible] shown and explained [illegible]

[illegible] by means of the [illegible] at [illegible]. The [illegible] slopes [illegible]

[illegible] for each map [illegible] the topography of the area [illegible]. Certain [illegible] heavier than [illegible] altitude [illegible] the map [illegible] geodetic [illegible] published in bulletins [illegible]

[illegible] towns [illegible] lines [illegible] road [illegible] town [illegible]

$\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 200 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 43 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ or larger.

The Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of the small islands at the western end of the group, have been surveyed and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture

The

The

The

pendent, D. C.

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
SHOPIERE SHEET

(Koshkonong)

HARMONY

JOHNSTOWN

Johnstown

Johnstown Center

Emerald Grove

Fairfield

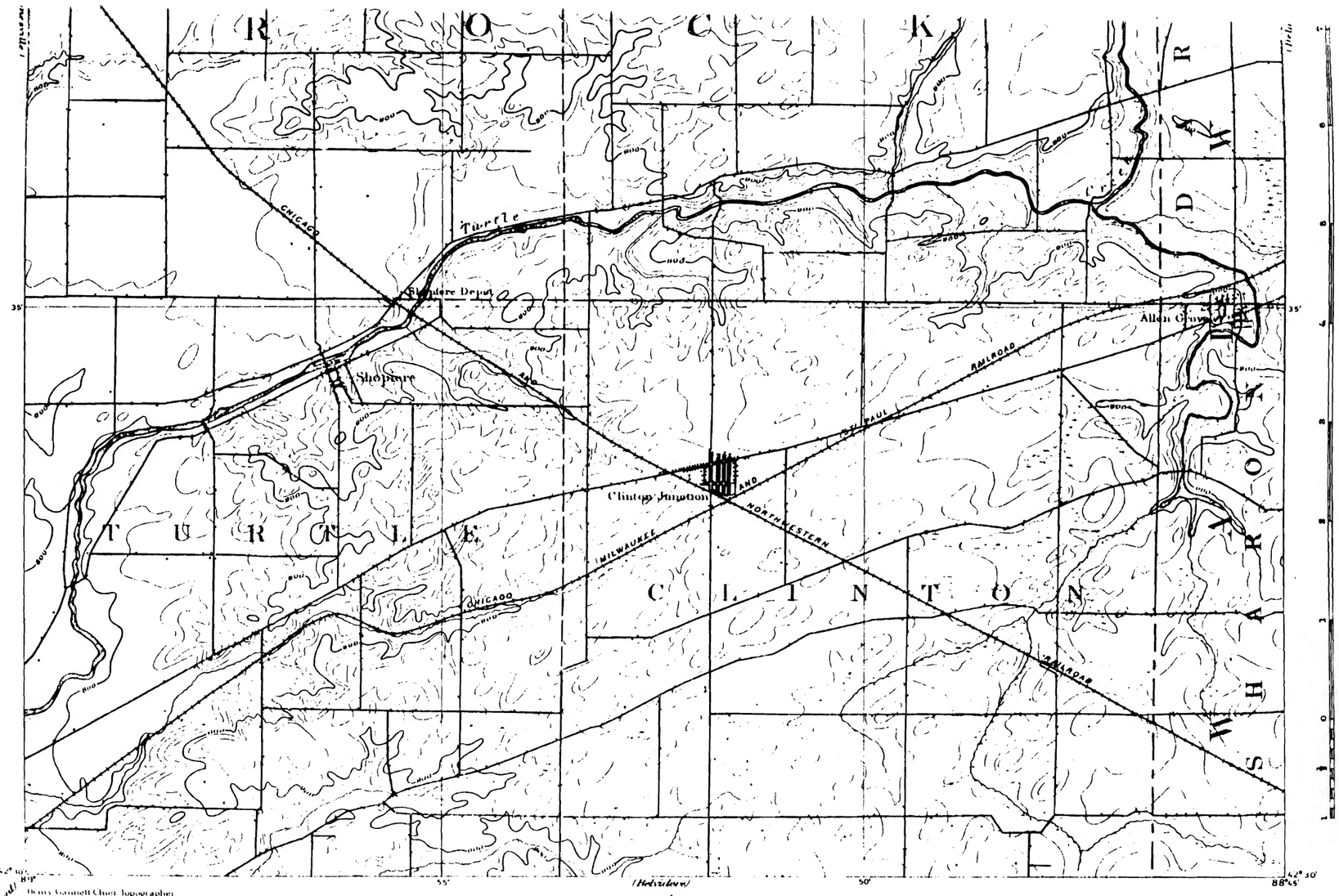
LA PRAIRIE

BRADFORD

ROCK

T. 4 N. R. 15 E.

15 Miles



Henry Gannett Chief Topographer
H.H. Benshawe Geographer in charge
Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Topography by Van H. Manning Jr.
Surveyed in 1891

Scale 1/62,500
1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles
Contour Interval 20 feet

Edition of Sept. 1893, reprinted 1933.
Polyconic projection

WIS.
SHOPIERE

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 42 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different size. On the lower margin of each map are printed a graphic scale showing distance in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurement on the map and corresponding distance on the ground. For example, the scale most often used is written on the map as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 mile = represented 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Various zone areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and Alaska, however, have for many years been divided into three categories, defined as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great [illegible] relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas, are made with the greatest accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = one-half mile, with a contour interval of [illegible] feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average [illegible] importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi River, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used for the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = nearly 1 mile, with a contour interval of 10 to 25 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountainous region of the United States, Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of 1 inch = nearly 2 miles, with a contour interval of [illegible] feet.

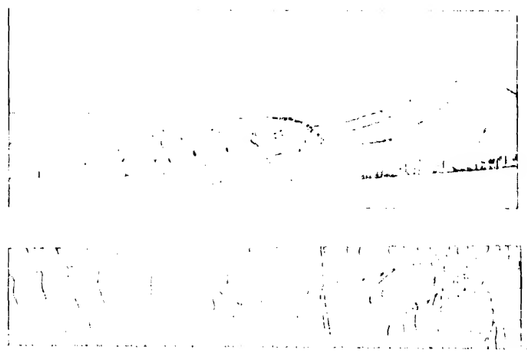
Topographic surveys of Alaska have been [illegible]

(works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on some maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contour at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



ing spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins issued by the Geological Survey.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Good motor or public roads are shown by fine double lines, poor motor or private roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margin of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 3,500 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

The topographic map is the base on which the geology and mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, and the maps showing these features are bound together with descriptive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. More than 250 folios have been published.

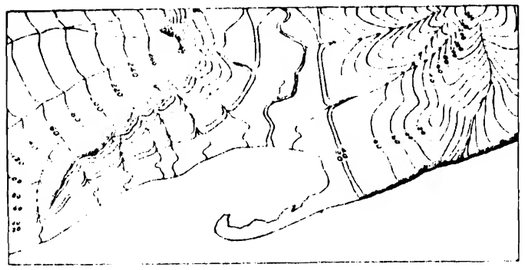
Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each. Some special maps are sold at different prices.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 43 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ or larger.

The Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of the small islands at the western end of the group, have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture



The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently slop-

States. More than 220 folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii, showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey, may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

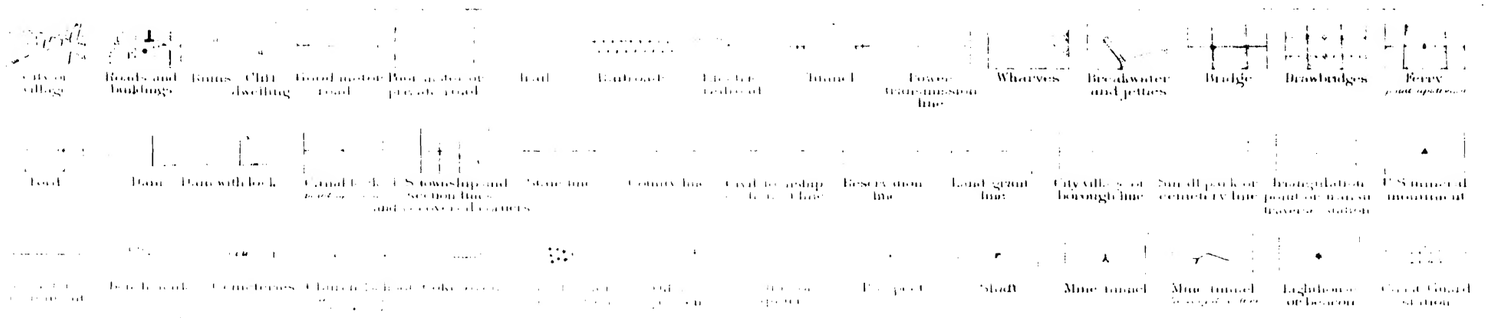
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

September, 1928.

STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

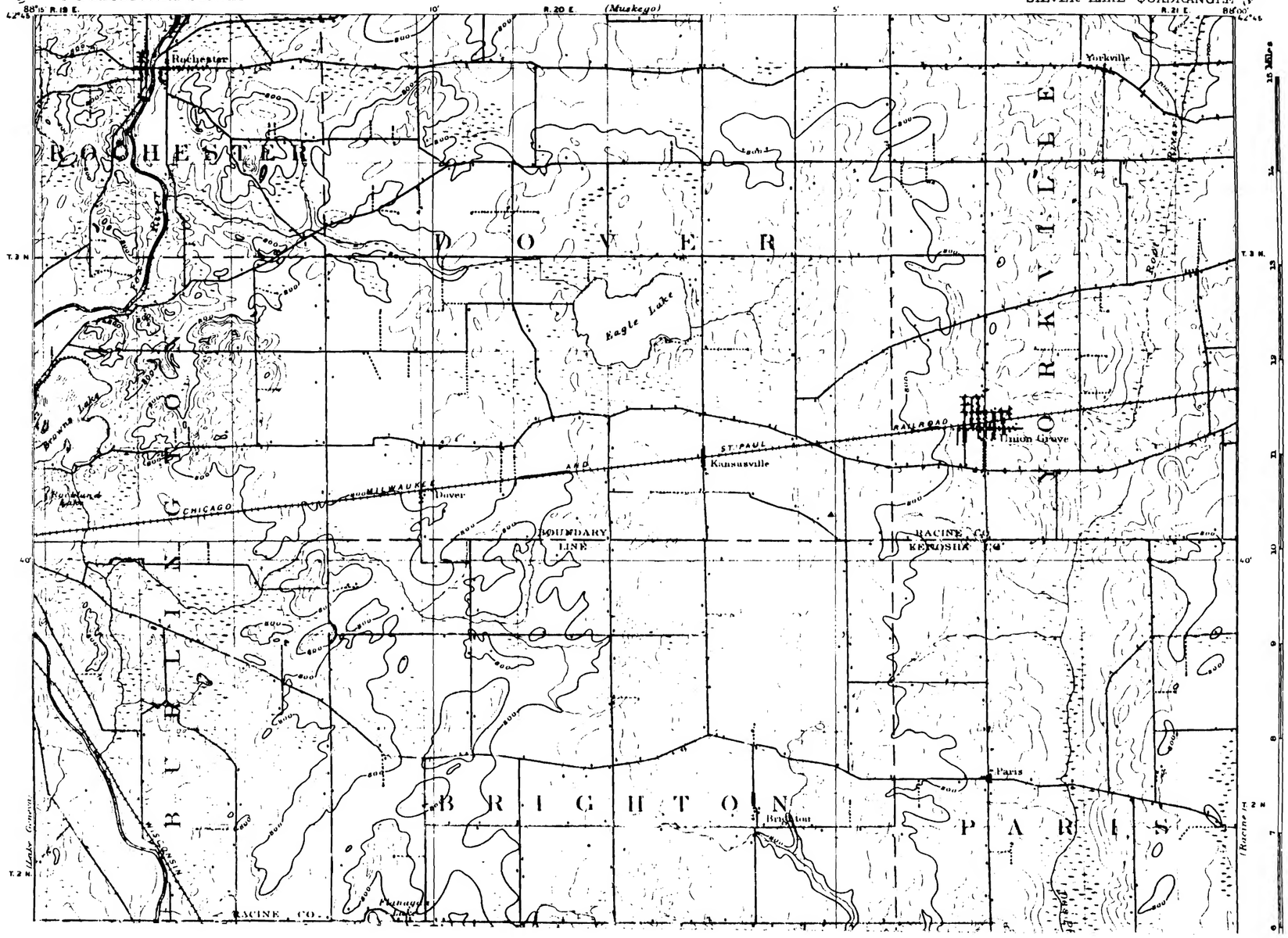


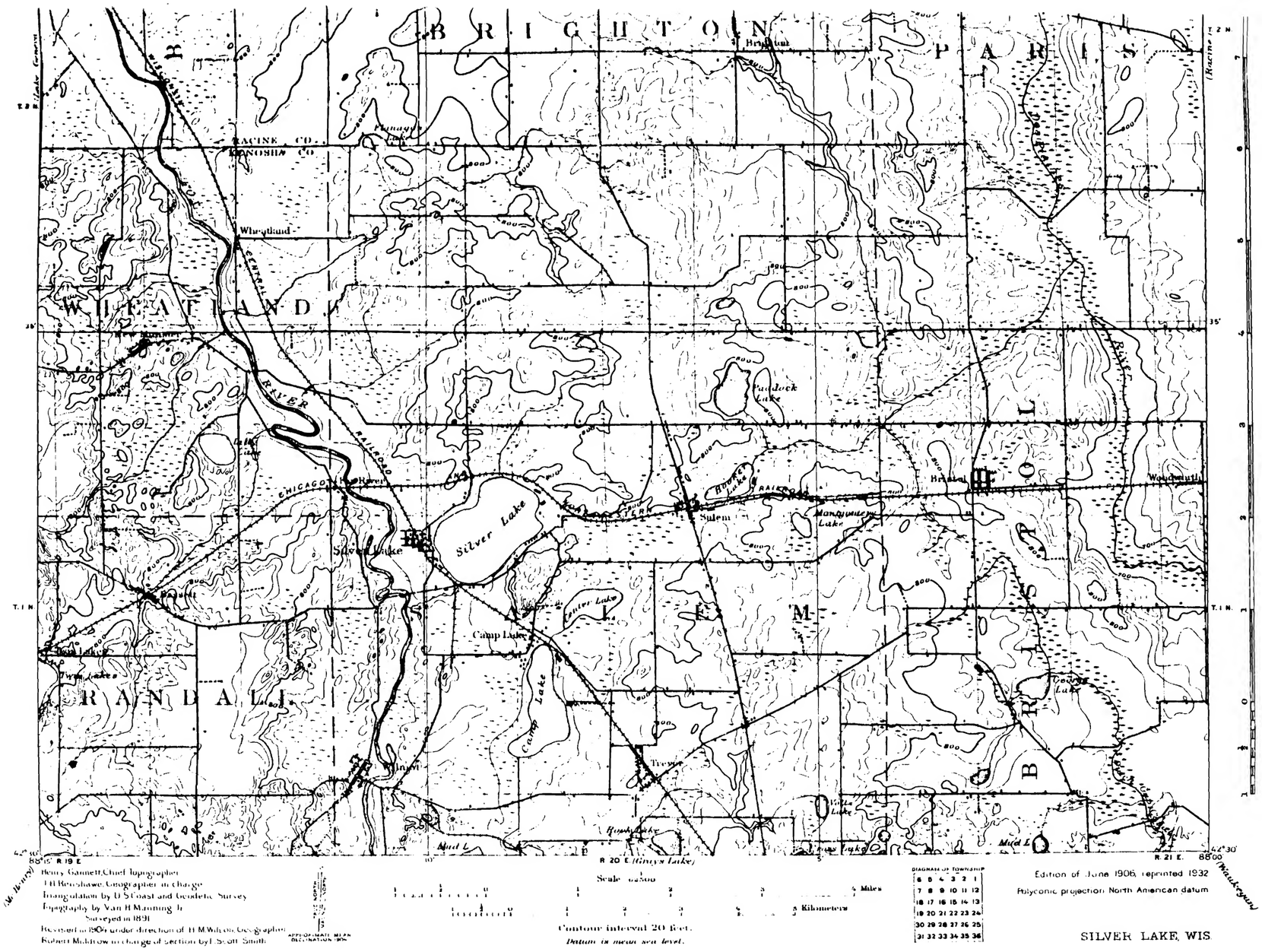
RELIEF
(printed in brown)

WATER
(printed in blue)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
SILVER LAKE QUADRANGLE





Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer
H H Renshawe, Geographer in charge
Triangulation by U S Coast and Geodetic Survey
Topography by Van H Manning Jr.
Surveyed in 1891
Revised in 1905 under direction of H M Wilcox, Geographer
Robert Muldrow in charge of section by I Scott Smith

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1905

Scale 1:62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 Feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP						
6	5	4	3	2	1	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
30	29	28	27	26	25	
31	32	33	34	35	36	

Edition of June 1906, reprinted 1932
Polyconic projection. North American datum

SILVER LAKE, WIS

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps or atlas sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into geodetic quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for any quadrangle depending on its importance and its population, present development, and expected growth. Though the standard atlas sheets are nearly uniform in size, they represent areas of different size on the lower margin of each sheet the graphic scales showing distance in feet, meters, and miles. The scale of the maps is shown by a representative fraction, expressing a fixed ratio between linear distances on the map and corresponding distances on the earth. For example, the scale 1/62,500 indicates that 1 unit on the map represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth; that is, 1 inch represents 62,500 inches, or nearly 1 mile.

The scales selected for the maps are multiples of [illegible]. Quadrangles thickly settled or containing much detail are mapped on a scale of [illegible] to the inch, and over areas measuring 16 miles north and south by 20 miles east and west. The quadrangles in less thickly settled or less important districts are mapped on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, and cover areas measuring 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude. Reconnaissance maps on the scale of 1 inch to 4 miles have been published to provide [illegible] covering areas measuring [illegible]. For the special purposes [illegible]

[illegible]

All the water features are represented in blue—the rivers, smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger rivers, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lines. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. Each contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground every point of which is at the same height above the sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but to suggest the [illegible] contours at certain regular intervals of height are selected. The line of the contour is then [illegible] of small dots, so that the [illegible] would by the closeness of the lines [illegible]. Contour lines show the shapes of the hills, mountains, and valleys, and their relative altitudes. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the following sketch:

gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between the contour lines, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval changes according to the topography of the area mapped. In a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous country it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain [illegible] are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The altitudes of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins that are issued free by the Geological Survey.

The lettering and works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Metaled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and poor roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of the principal city, town, or natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 2,800 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them [illegible] on the other side. Over 1,800 have been published.

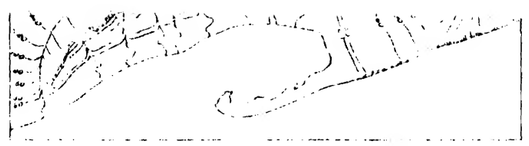
[illegible] map is the base on which the geology and [illegible] of a quadrangle are represented, and the [illegible] are based together with a description [illegible] of the Geological Survey of the United States.

[illegible] the topographic maps and [illegible] United States Geological Survey [illegible] topographic maps [illegible] each, or sets of 20 or more, [illegible] 5 cents each. [illegible] 25 cents each, the price [illegible] India. A circular describing the [illegible]

[illegible] inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ but about 5,500 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of [illegible].

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The conventional signs used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.



The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes

[illegible] geologic folio published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each, or in lots of 50 or more, either of the same or of different quadrangles, for 6 cents each. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

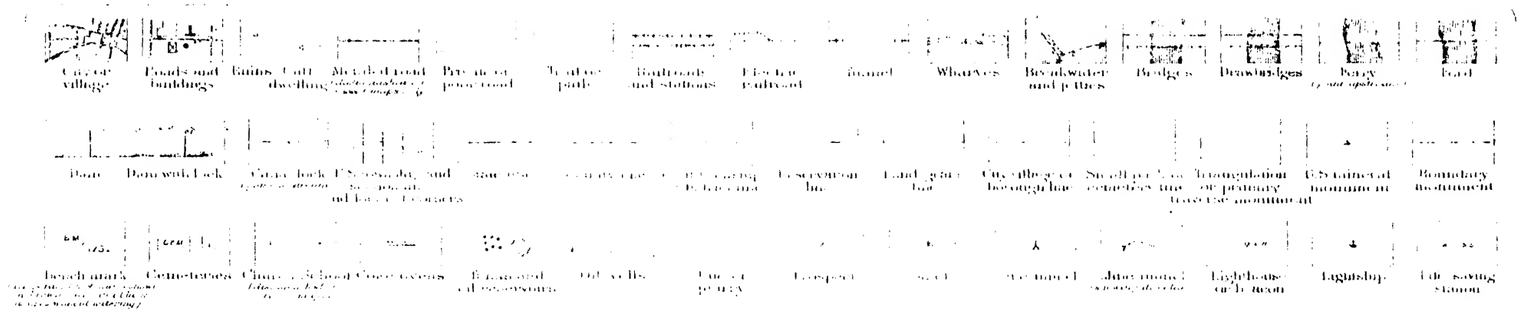
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

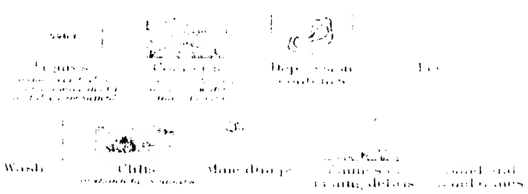
November, 1919.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)

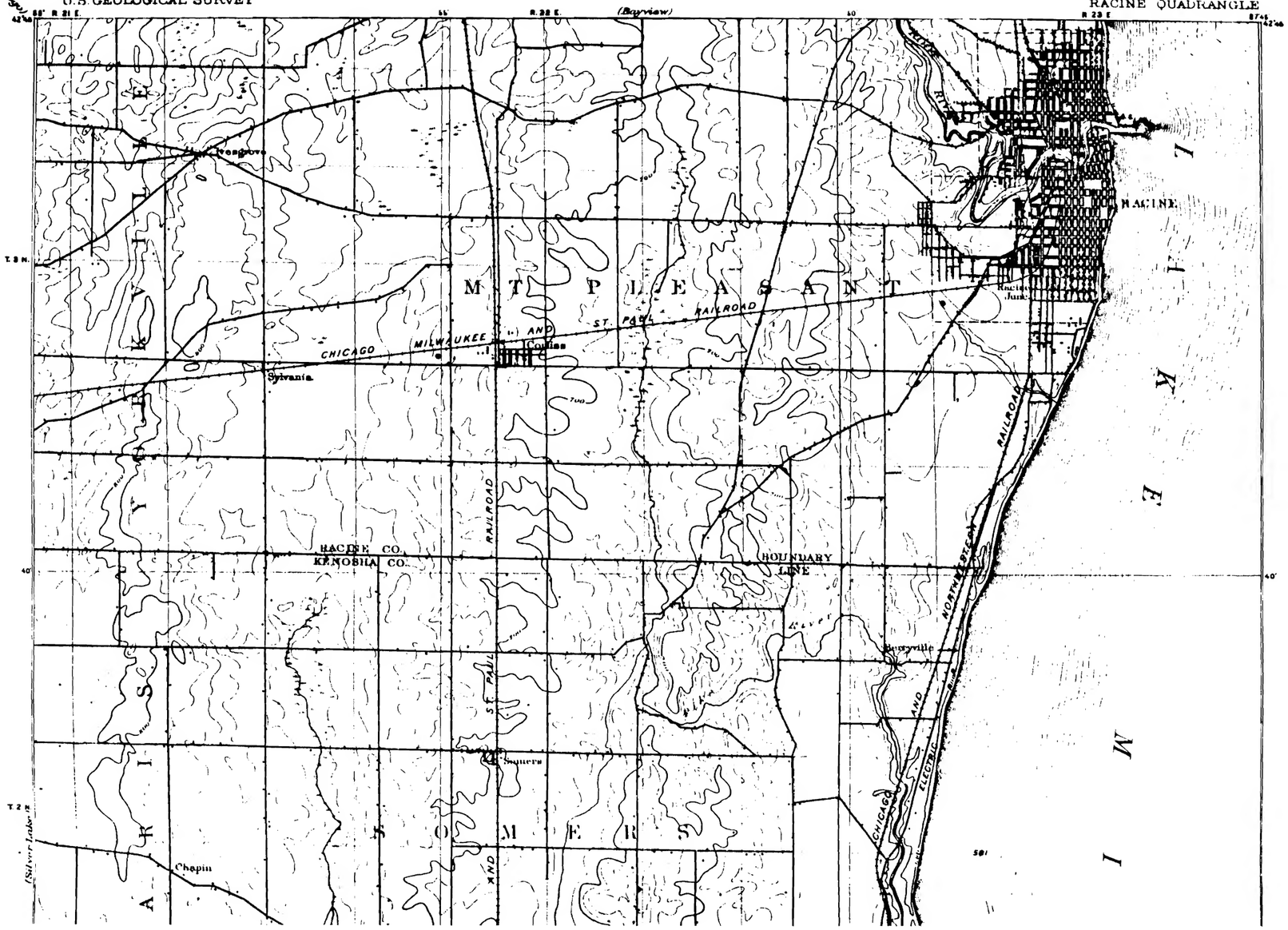


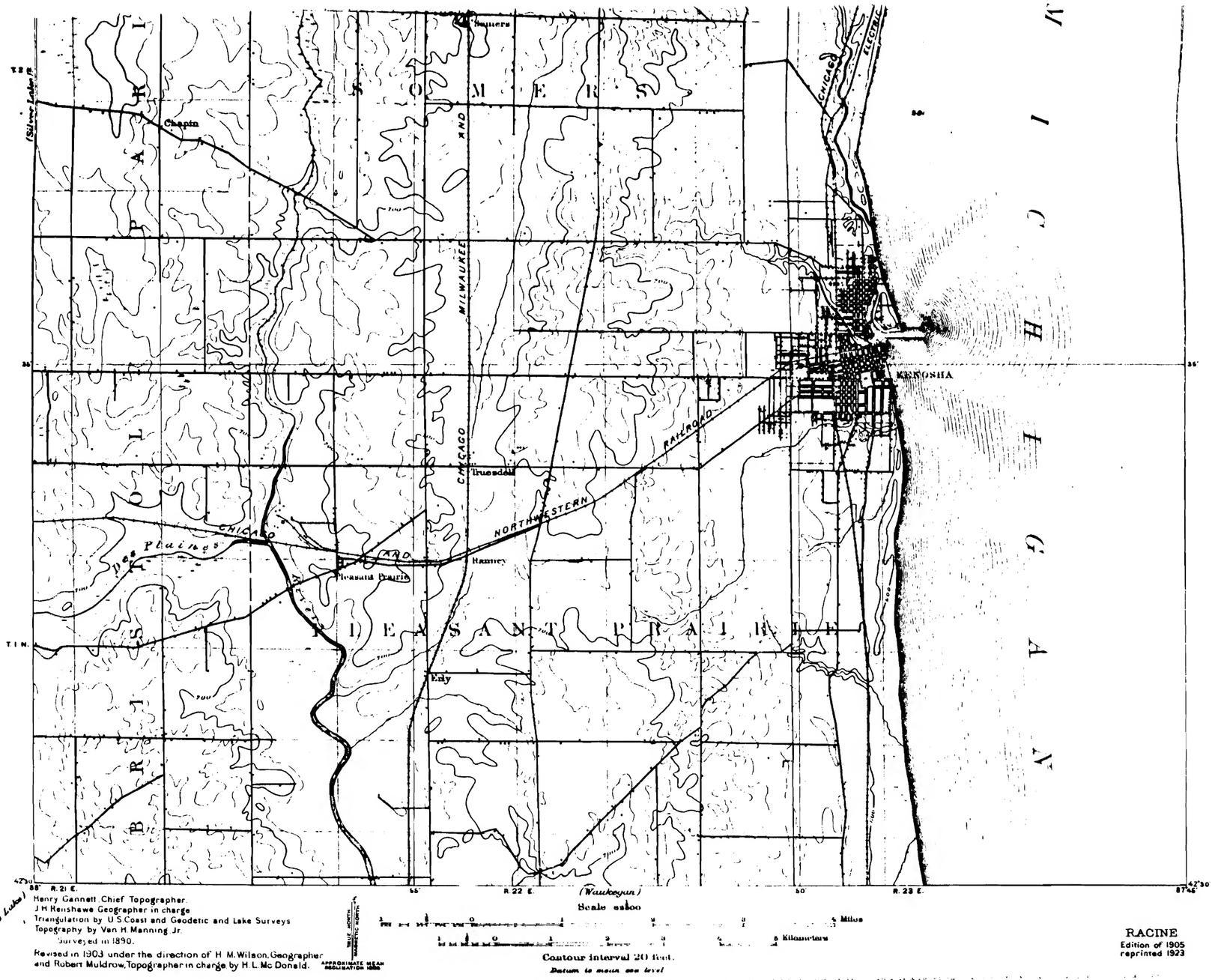
WATER
(printed in blue)

WOODS
when shown, printed in green

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WISCONSIN
RACINE QUADRANGLE





Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
J. H. Renshawe Geographer in charge
Triangulation by U. S. Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys
Topography by Van H. Manning Jr.
Surveyed in 1890.
Revised in 1903 under the direction of H. M. Wilson, Geographer and Robert Muldrow, Topographer in charge by H. L. Mc Donald.

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1905

Scale 62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level

RACINE
Edition of 1905
reprinted 1923

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

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Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile), with a contour interval of 1, 5, or 10 feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 25 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 37 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$ or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has

boundaries. The conventional signs used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

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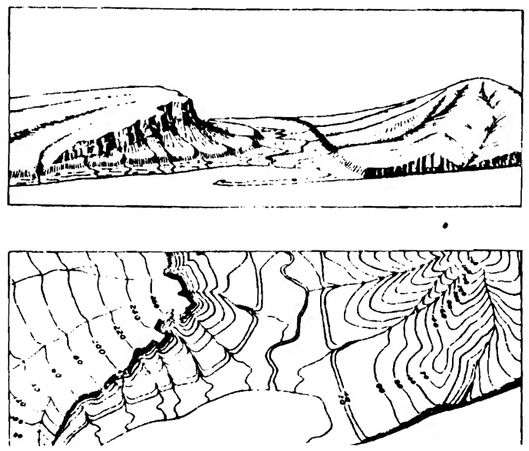

their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

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3. *Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of* $\frac{1}{62,500}$ *(1 inch = nearly 1 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.*

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About half of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at

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THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

January, 1924.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

City or village
Roads and buildings
Ruins
Cliff dwelling
Metalled road *(distinguished on record maps only)*
Private or poor road
Trail or path
Railroads and stations
Electric railroad
Tunnel
Wharves
Breakwater and jetties
Bridges
Drawbridges
Ferry *(point upstream)*
Ford
Dam
Dam with lock
Canal lock *(point upstream)*
U.S. township and section lines and located corners
State line
County line
Civil Township or district line
Reservation line
Land grant line
City, village, or borough line
Small park or cemetery line
Triangulation or primary traverse monument
U.S. mineral monument
Boundary monument
Bench mark *(arrow may be black with white edges, or white with black edges without lettering)*
Cemeteries
Church, School *(distinguished on record maps)*
Coke ovens
Tanks and oil reservoirs
Oil wells
Mine or quarry
Prospect
Shaft
Mine tunnel
Mine tunnel *(showing direction)*
Lighthouse or beacon
Light ship
Life saving station

RELIEF
(printed in brown)

Figures *(showing height above mean sea level to which contours are determined)*
Contours *(if color is changed, to a color other than blue)*
Depression contours
Levee
Wash
Cliffs *(if shown by contours)*
Mine dumps
Tailings or mining debris
Sand and sand dunes

WATER
(printed in blue)

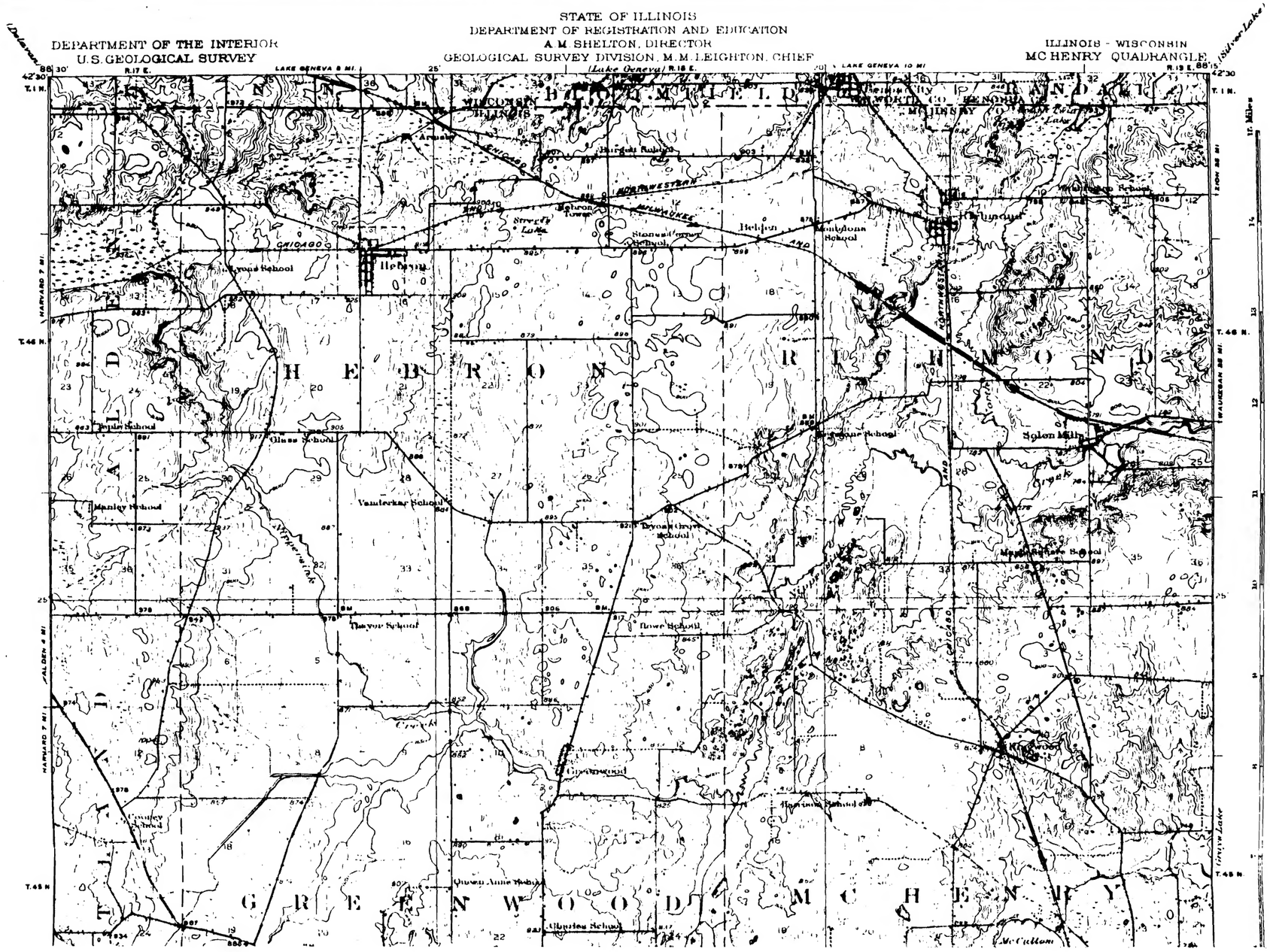
Streams
Falls and rapids
Intermittent streams and ditches
Canals or ditches
Aqueducts or waterpipes
Aqueduct tunnels
Lake or pond
Unsurveyed stream and abandoned canal
Intermittent lake
Glacier *(if shown by contours, printed in blue)*
Spring
Well
Salt marsh
Fresh marsh
Grassy pond
Tidal flats

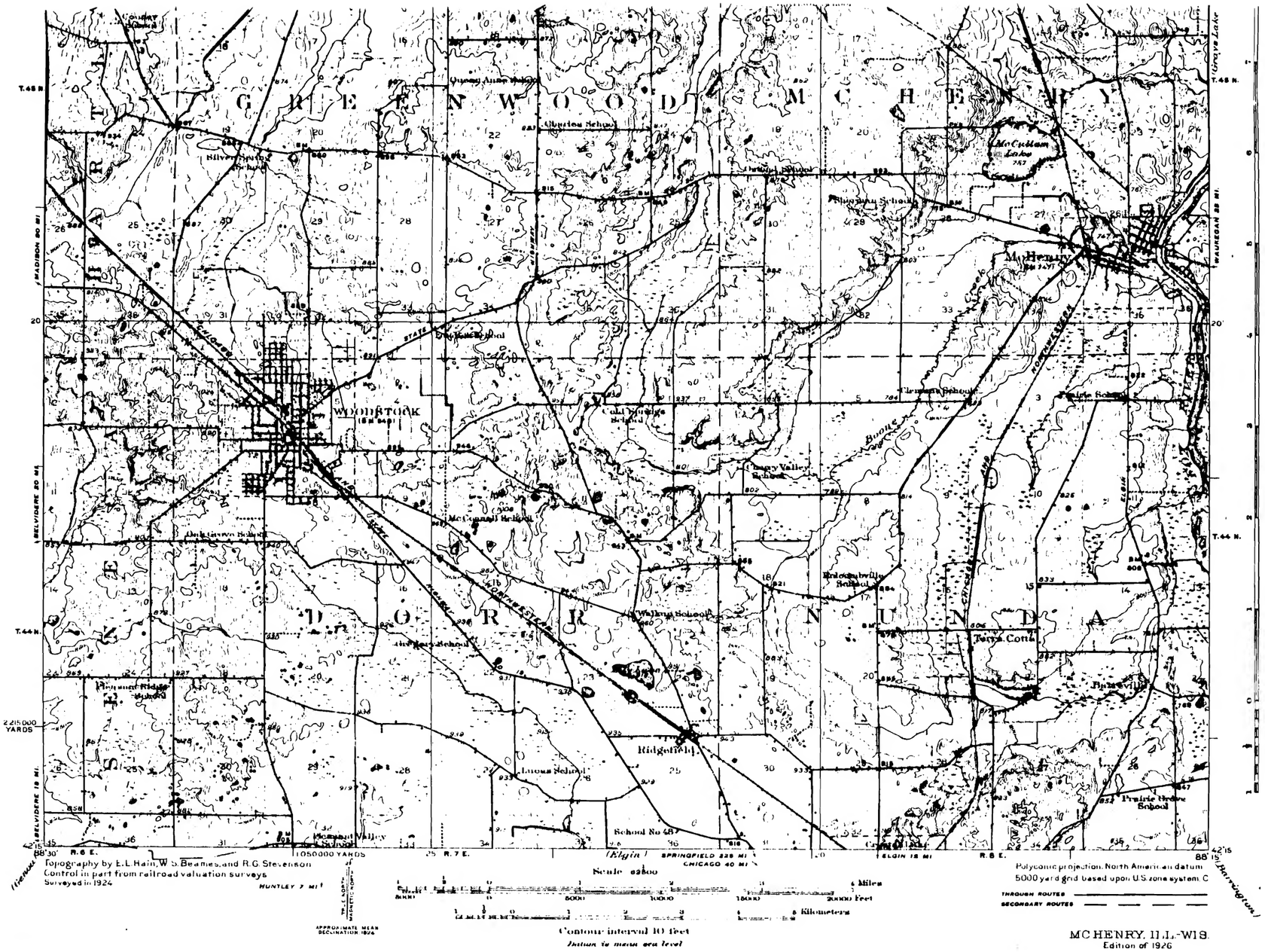
WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
A.M. SHELTON, DIRECTOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION, M.M. LEIGHTON, CHIEF

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ILLINOIS - WISCONSIN
MC HENRY QUADRANGLE




GREENWOOD
MCHENRY
GARDNER
NUNDA
WOODSTOCK
Ridgefield
Alden-Cuttlam Lake
Prairie Grove School
Johnsburg
Terra Cotta
Bakersville
Union School
Valley School
Chapman Ridge School
Oak Grove School
Hebron
Elgin
T.45 N.
T.44 N.
R.6 E.
R.7 E.
88°30'
42°15'
2215000 YARDS
1050000 YARDS
Scale 63360
6 Miles
5000 Feet
6 Kilometers
Contour interval 10 feet
Datum is mean sea level
Topography by E.L. Hall, W.S. Beames, and R.G. Stevenson
Control in part from railroad valuation surveys
Surveyed in 1924
Polyconic projection. North American datum
5000 yard grid based upon U.S. zone system C
THROUGH ROUTES
SECONDARY ROUTES
MC HENRY, ILL.-WIS.
Edition of 1926

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Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile), with a contour interval of 5 or 10 feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance—such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 25 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance—such as much of the mountain or desert region of New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

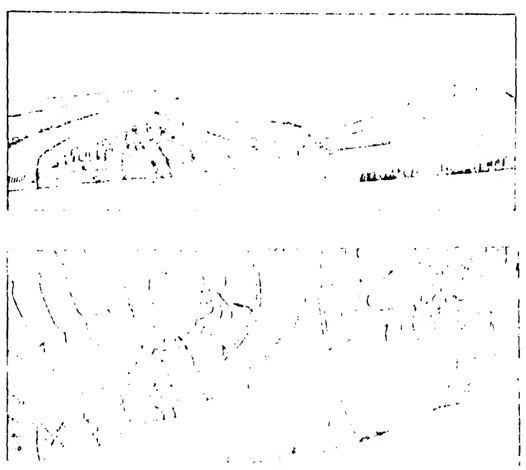
A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 33 per cent of its area has now been mapped. The Philippine Archipelago has been covered by reconnaissance surveys on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ (1 inch = about 4 miles), and each island has been surveyed in detail. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone have been surveyed in Alaska has been surveyed on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$, but about 4,000 square miles

(works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on some maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



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Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margin of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 3,500 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of these similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

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A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 43 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{63,360}$ or larger.

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The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently slop-

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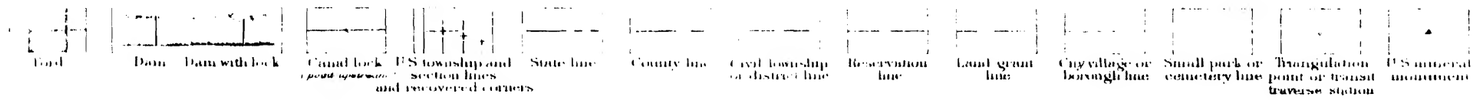
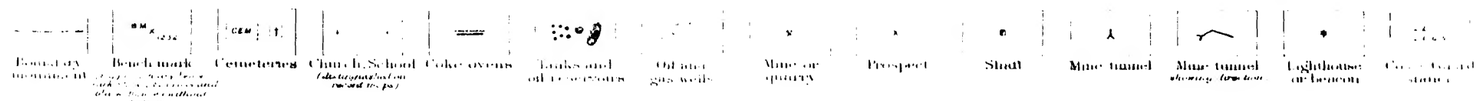
THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

September, 1928.

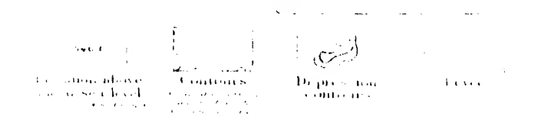
STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

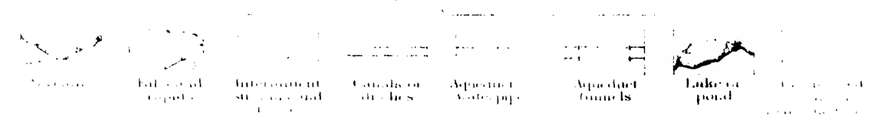




RELIEF
(printed in brown)



WATER
(printed in blue)



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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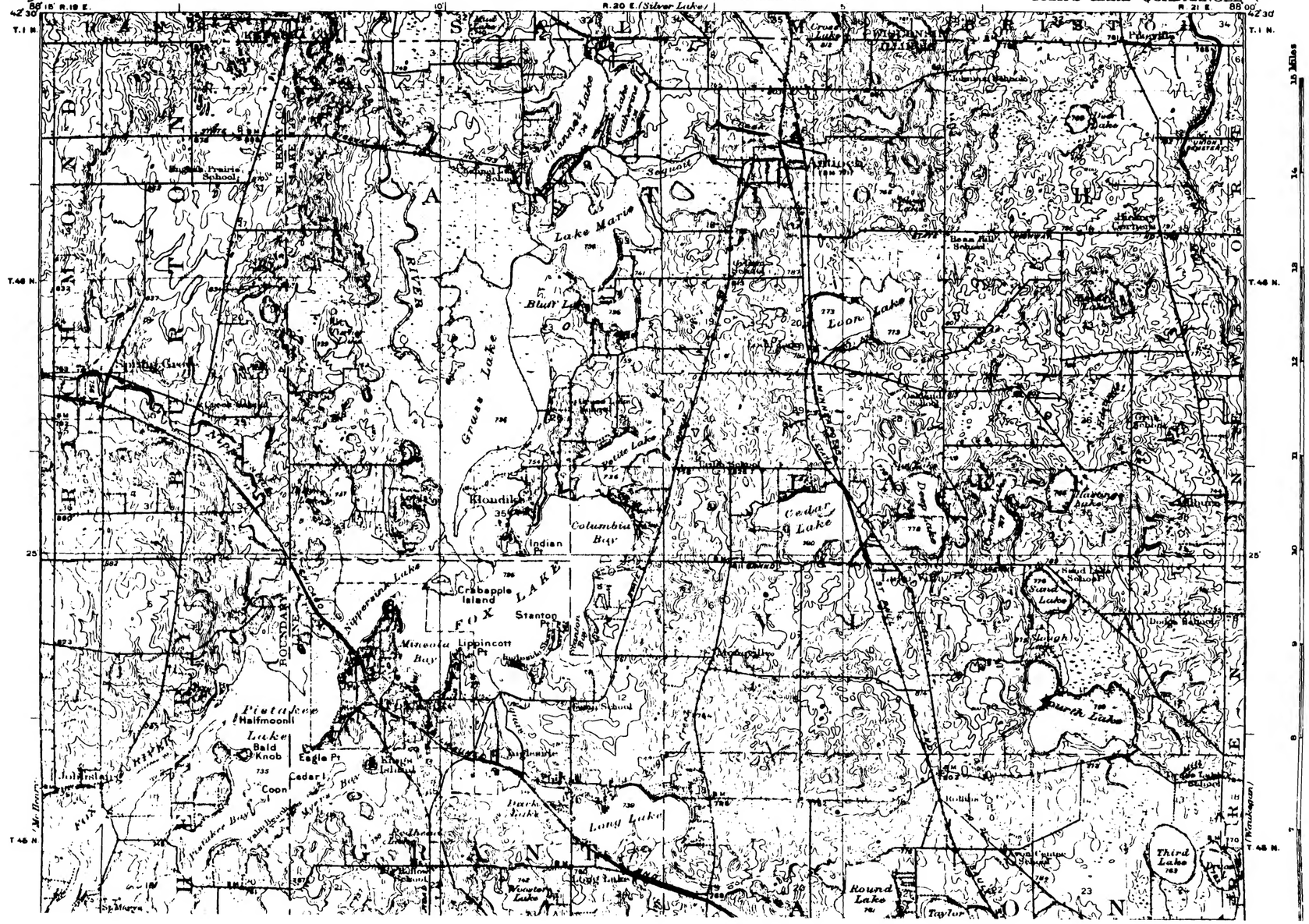
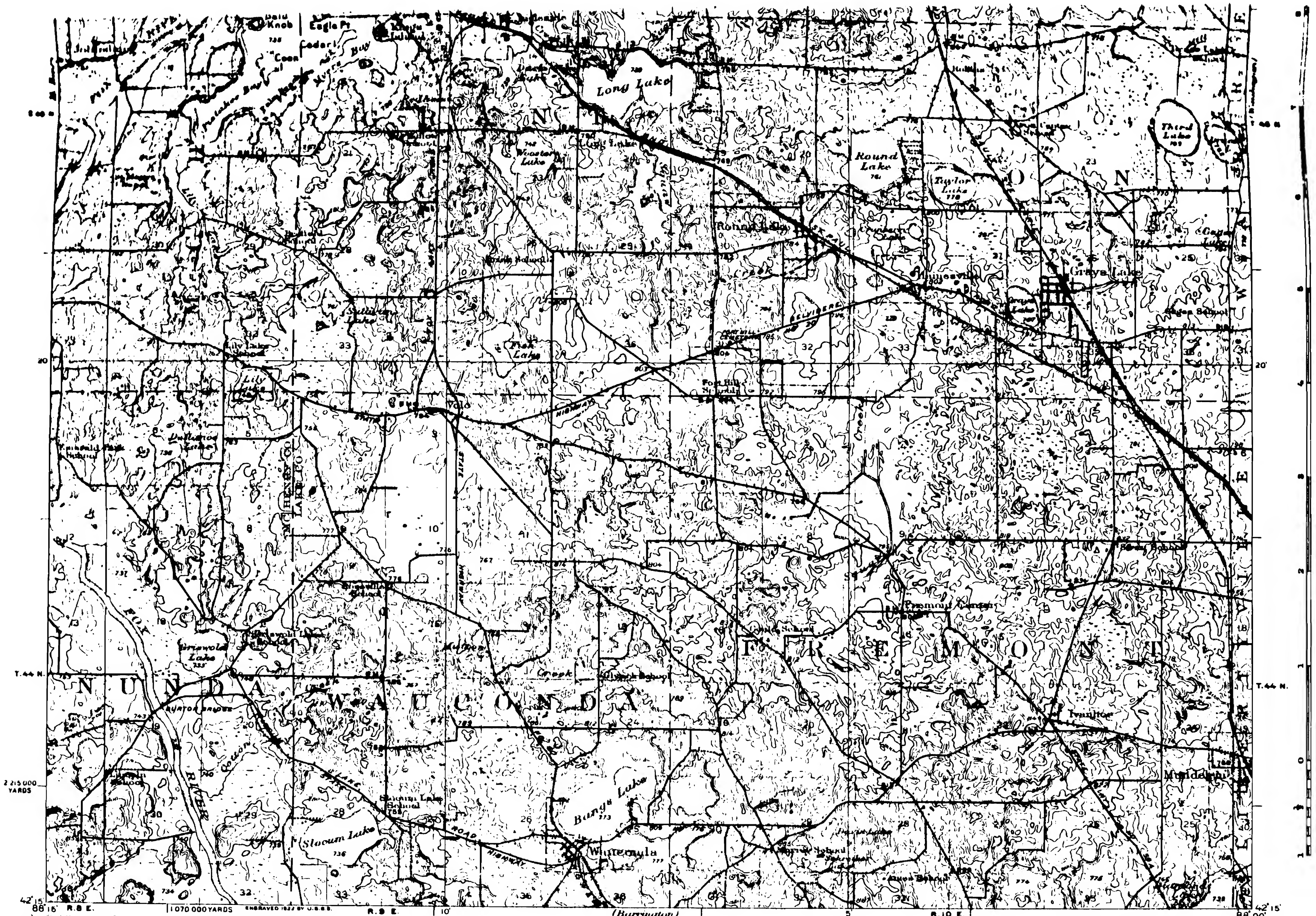
STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
M.F. WALSH, DIRECTOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION, M.M. LEIGHTON, CHIEF, URBANA ILLINOIS

STATE OF WISCONSIN
REPRESENTED BY THE
STATE GEOLOGIST

ILLINOIS - WISCONSIN
GRAYS LAKE QUADRANGLE





C. H. Birdseye, Chief Topographic Engineer.
W. H. Herron, Division Topographic Engineer.
Topography by E. L. Hain, K. K. Kimball,
A. L. Opdycke, C. W. Stump, Jr., and W. S. Gehres.
Control by U.S. Lake Survey, F. J. McMaugh,
L. E. Tucker, and S. L. Parker.
Surveyed in 1919-1920.

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATES OF ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.

Scale 62500

Miles

Kilometers

Contour interval 10 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1920

Polyconic projection. North American datum.
5000 yard grid based upon zone C for P. M. M.

GRAYS LAKE, ILL.-WIS.
Edition of 1923.

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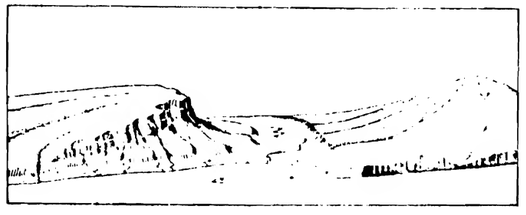

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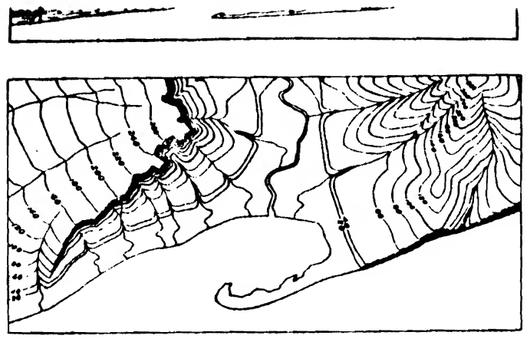

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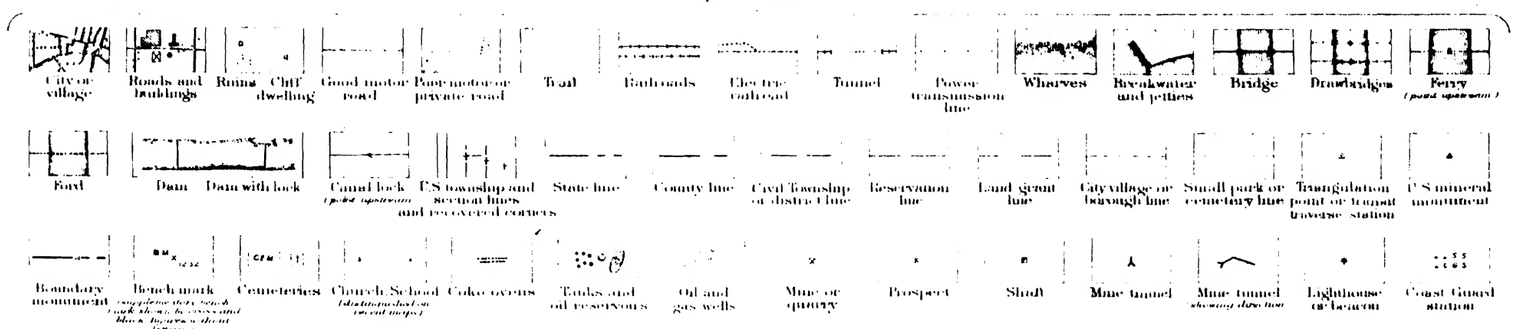
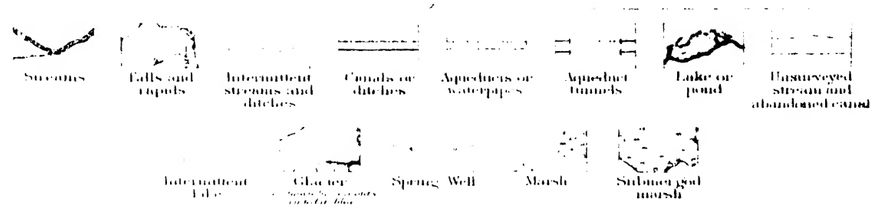


RELIEF
(printed in brown)

WATER
(printed in blue)

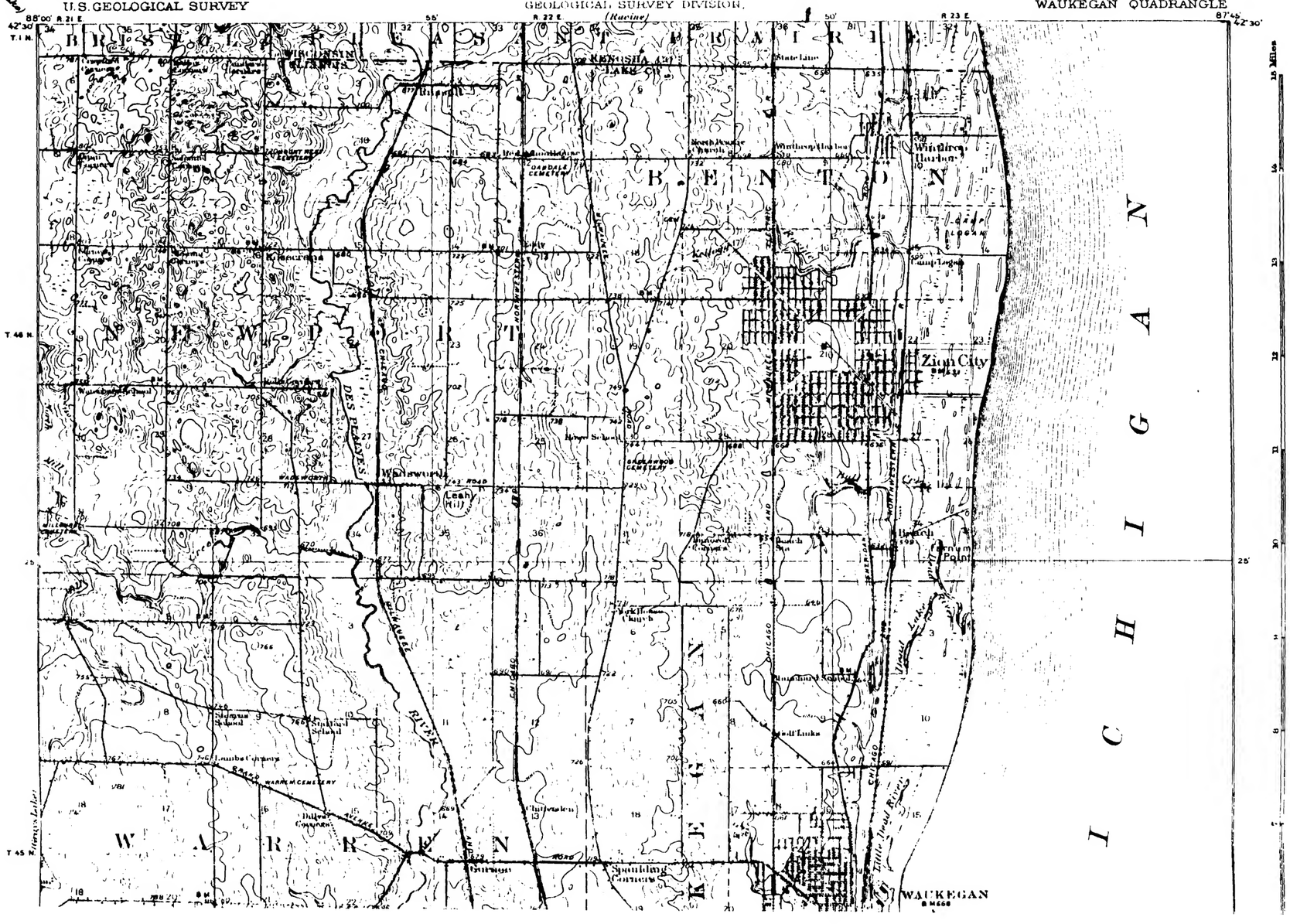


WOODS
(color shown: green)

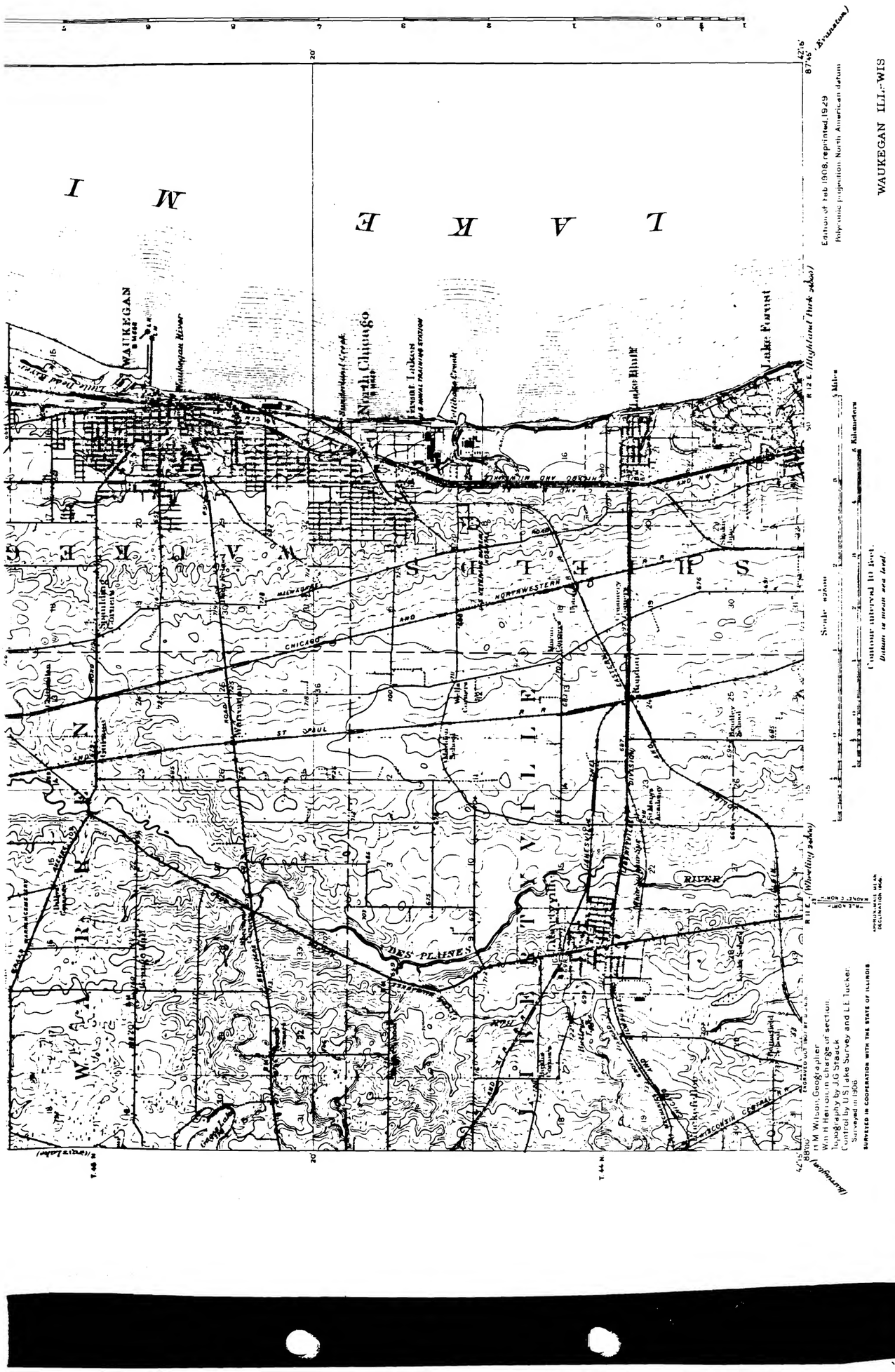
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF ILLINOIS
REPRESENTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN
WAUKEGAN QUADRANGLE



WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS



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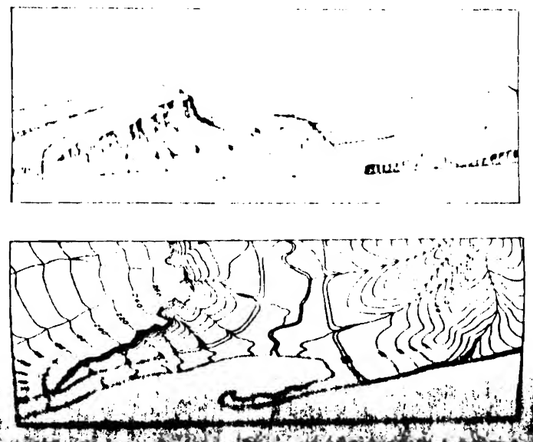
Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on some maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



ing spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins issued by the Geological Survey.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Good motor or public roads are shown by fine double lines, poor motor or private roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 3,300 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

The topographic map is the base on which the geologic and mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, and the maps showing the features are bound together with descriptive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. More than 220 folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii, showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 50 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A discount according also folios will be made on orders

[illegible]

[redacted]

topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 63 per cent of its area has been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been mapped on a reconnaissance map on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, or about 4 miles to the inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed on that scale has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ or larger.

The Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of the small islands at the western end of the group, have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including ocean, lake, river, canal, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountain, hills, valley, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture

[redacted]

The [redacted] two hill [redacted] inch of [redacted] is a terrace [redacted] which small [redacted] have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently slop-

[redacted]

[redacted] should be accompanied by [redacted] money [redacted] not postage stamps and should be [redacted] to

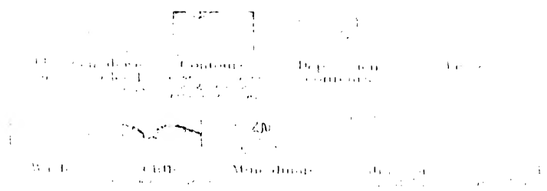
THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

September, 1928.

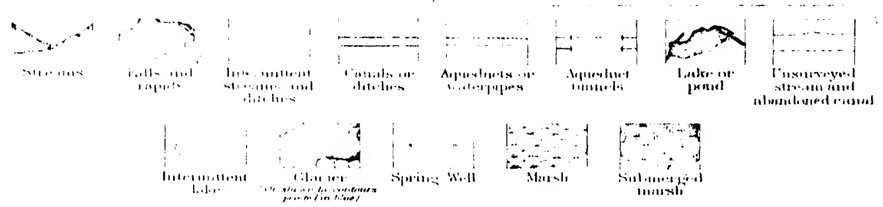
STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

RELIEF
(printed in brown)



WATER
(printed in blue)

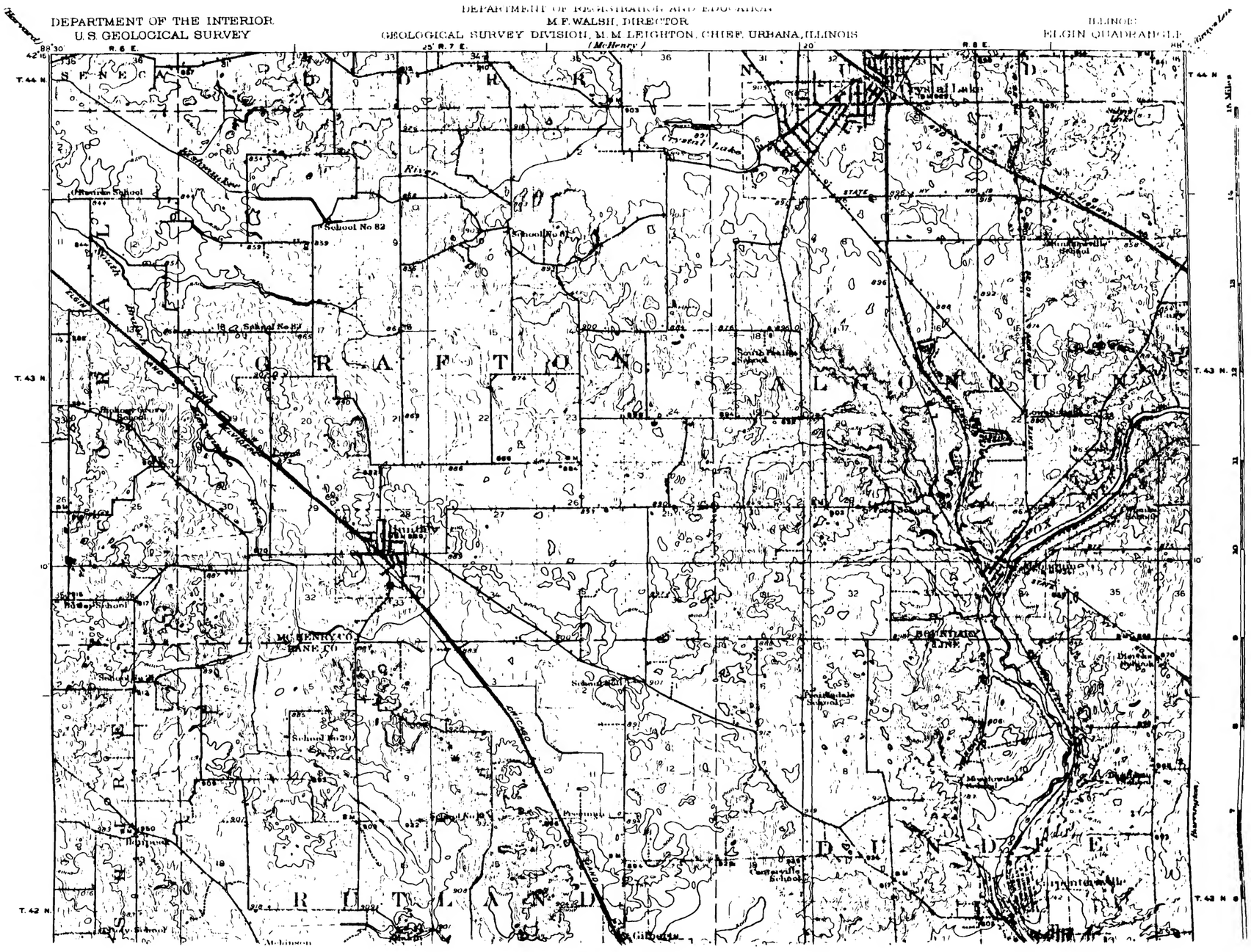


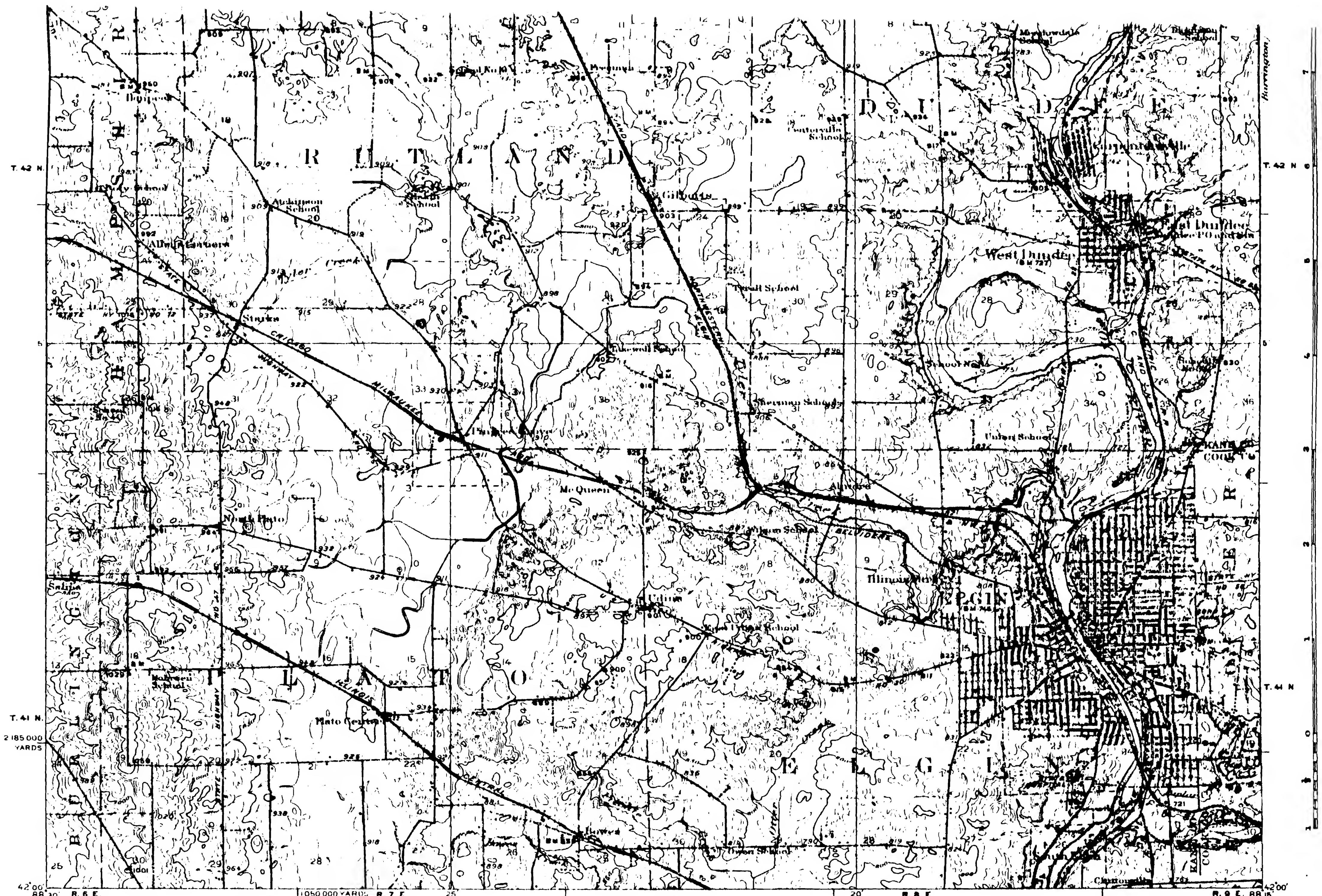
WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
M.F. WALSH, DIRECTOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION, M.M. LEIGHTON, CHIEF, URBANA, ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS
ELGIN QUADRANGLE





Topography by E.L.Hain, R.G.Stevenson, O.C.Cope, and I.Q.Lord.
Control in part from railroad valuation surveys and Illinois Rivers and Lakes Commission.
Surveyed in 1923

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1923

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

Contour interval 10 feet

Datum is mean sea level

Polyconic projection. North American datum
5000 yard grid based upon U.S. zone system, C

ELGIN, ILL.
Edition of 1925
reprinted 1932

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 42 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps on sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distance in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys for the United States proper and the resulting maps have for many years been divided into three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31680}$ (1 inch = one half mile), with a contour interval of 1, 5, or 10 feet.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 25 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

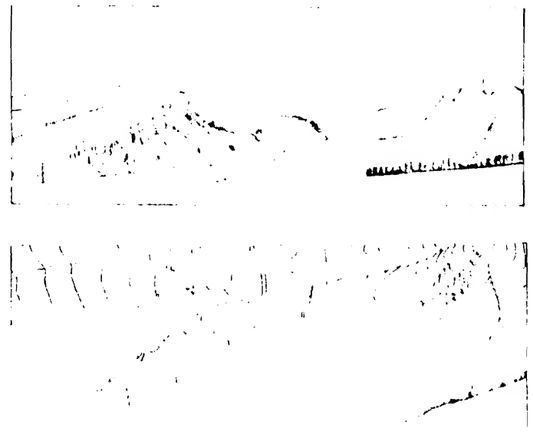
A topographic survey of Mount [illegible] was published on a scale of 1:[illegible], and a [illegible] was published on the scale of [illegible]. About 10 [illegible] are mapped on a scale of [illegible] inch. Most of the [illegible] surveyed during the year have been mapped on [illegible] foot.

(works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the seas by blue water lining. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dashes and dots.

Relief is shown by contour lines. In [illegible] maps are supplemented by [illegible] the effect of light thrown from the [illegible] are represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope; lines that are close together indicate a steep slope; and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



ing spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep escarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined table land that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

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3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, are made with sufficient accuracy to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles), with a contour interval of 25 to 100 feet.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 43 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 4,000 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ or larger.

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The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly inclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently slop-

tive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. More than 220 folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order for maps amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

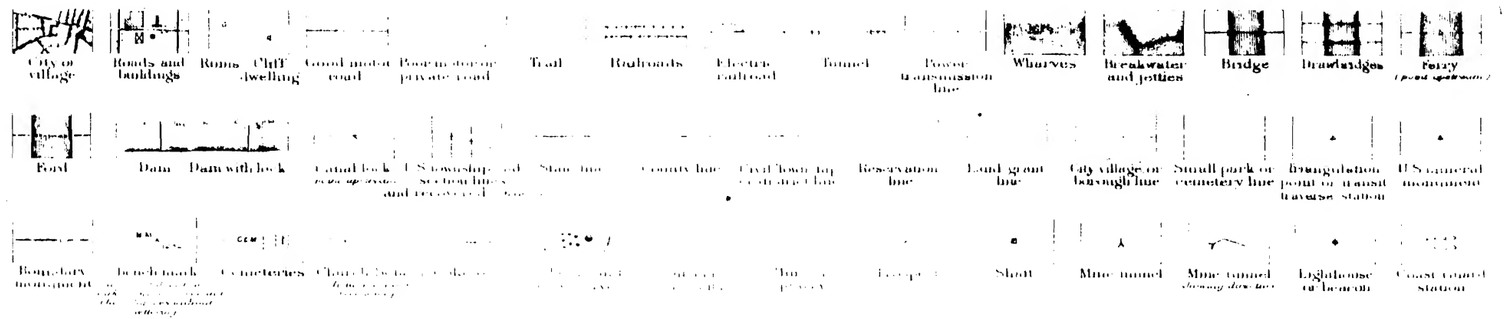
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

September, 1928.

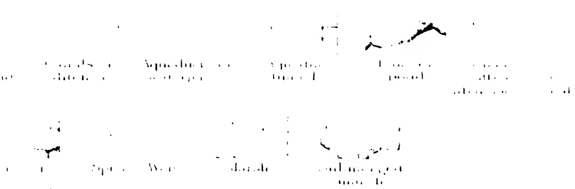
STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)

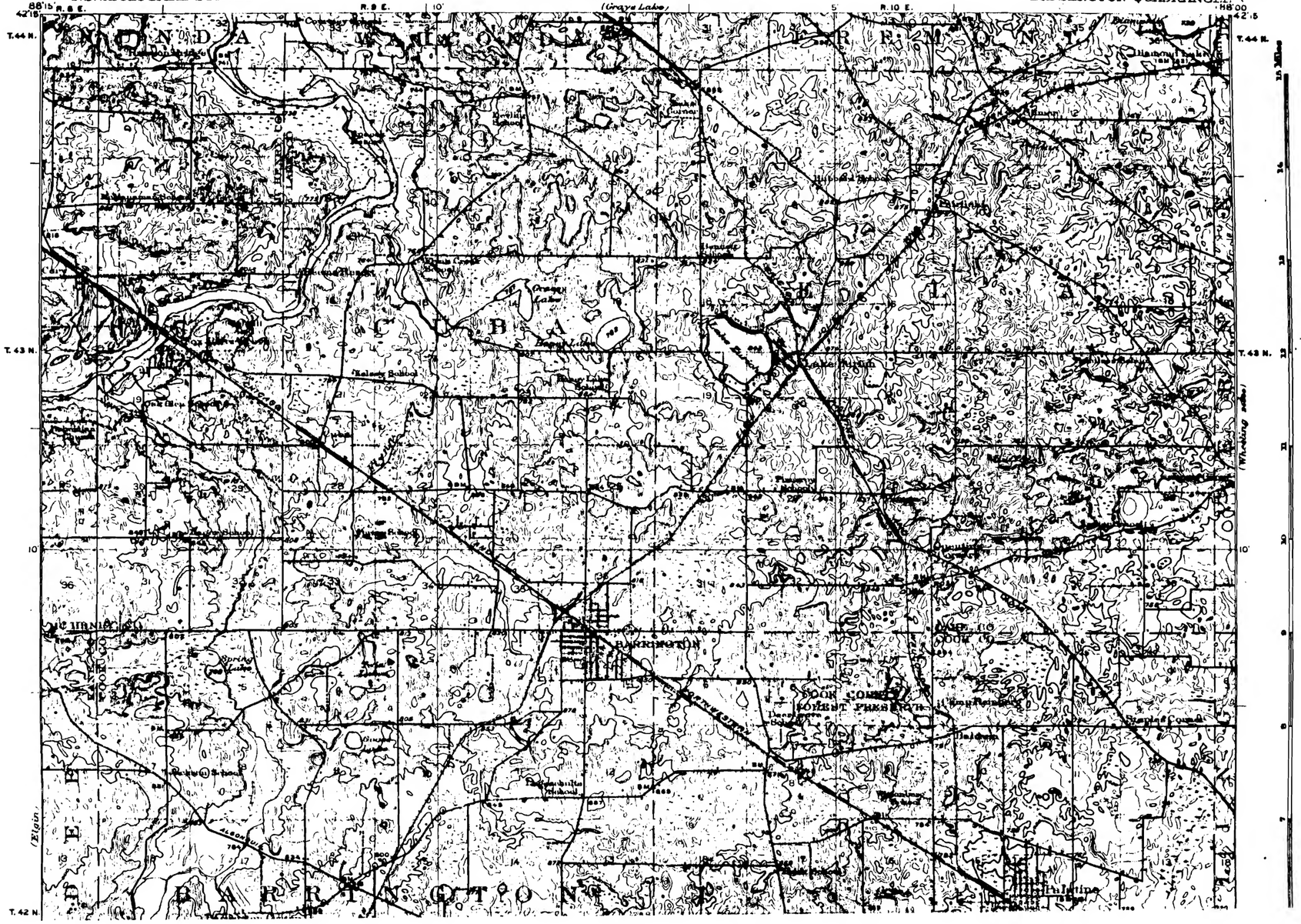
WATER
(printed in blue)

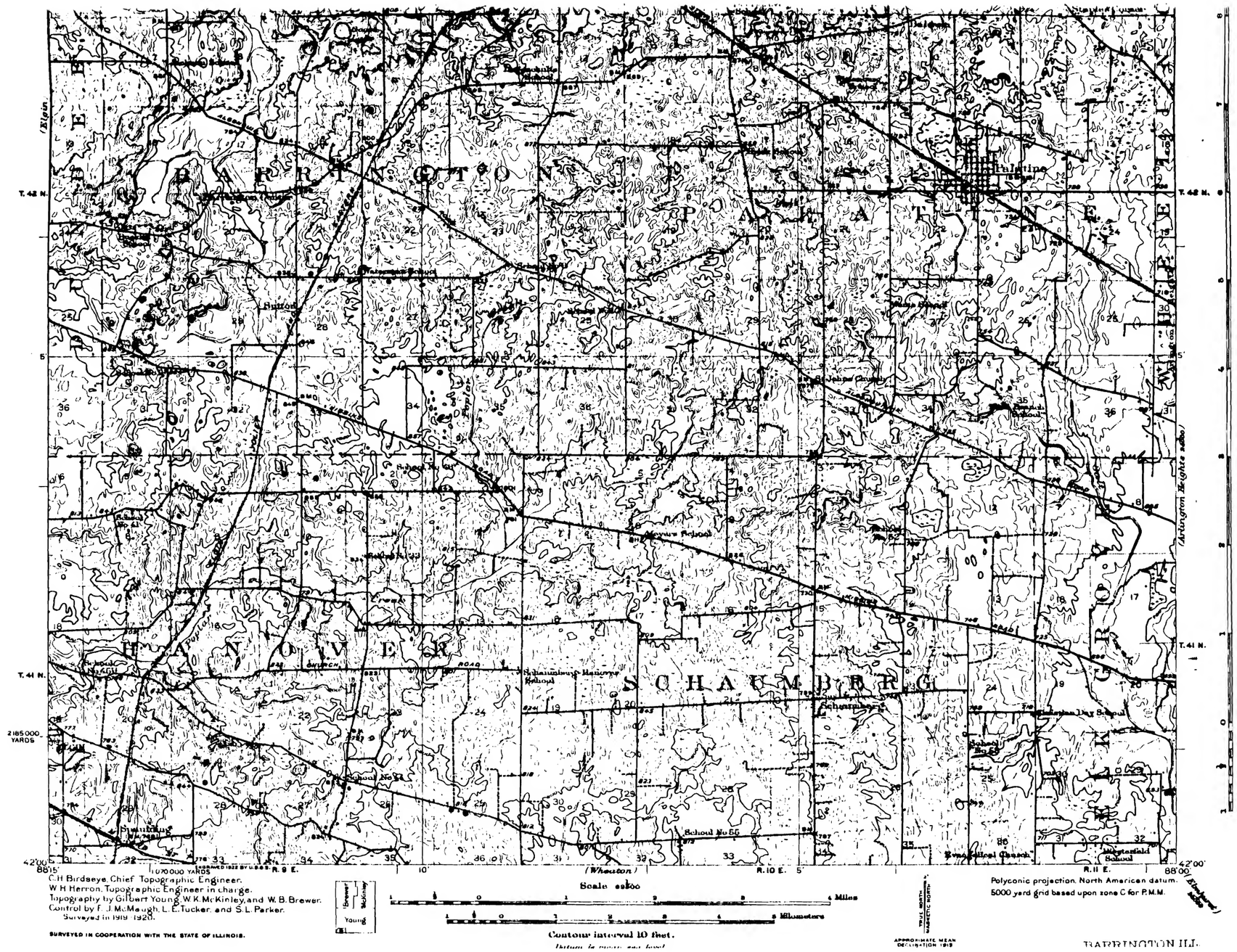


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF ILLINOIS
REPRESENTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

ILLINOIS
BARRINGTON QUADRANGLE





C.H. Birdseye, Chief Topographic Engineer.
W.H. Herron, Topographic Engineer in charge.
Topography by Gilbert Young, W.K. McKinley, and W.B. Brewer.
Control by F. J. McMaugh, L. E. Tucker, and S. L. Parker.
Surveyed in 1919-1920.

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1:70000 YARDS [SCALE OF 1922 BY U.S.G.S.]

Brewer | McKinley | Young

Scale 62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 10 feet.

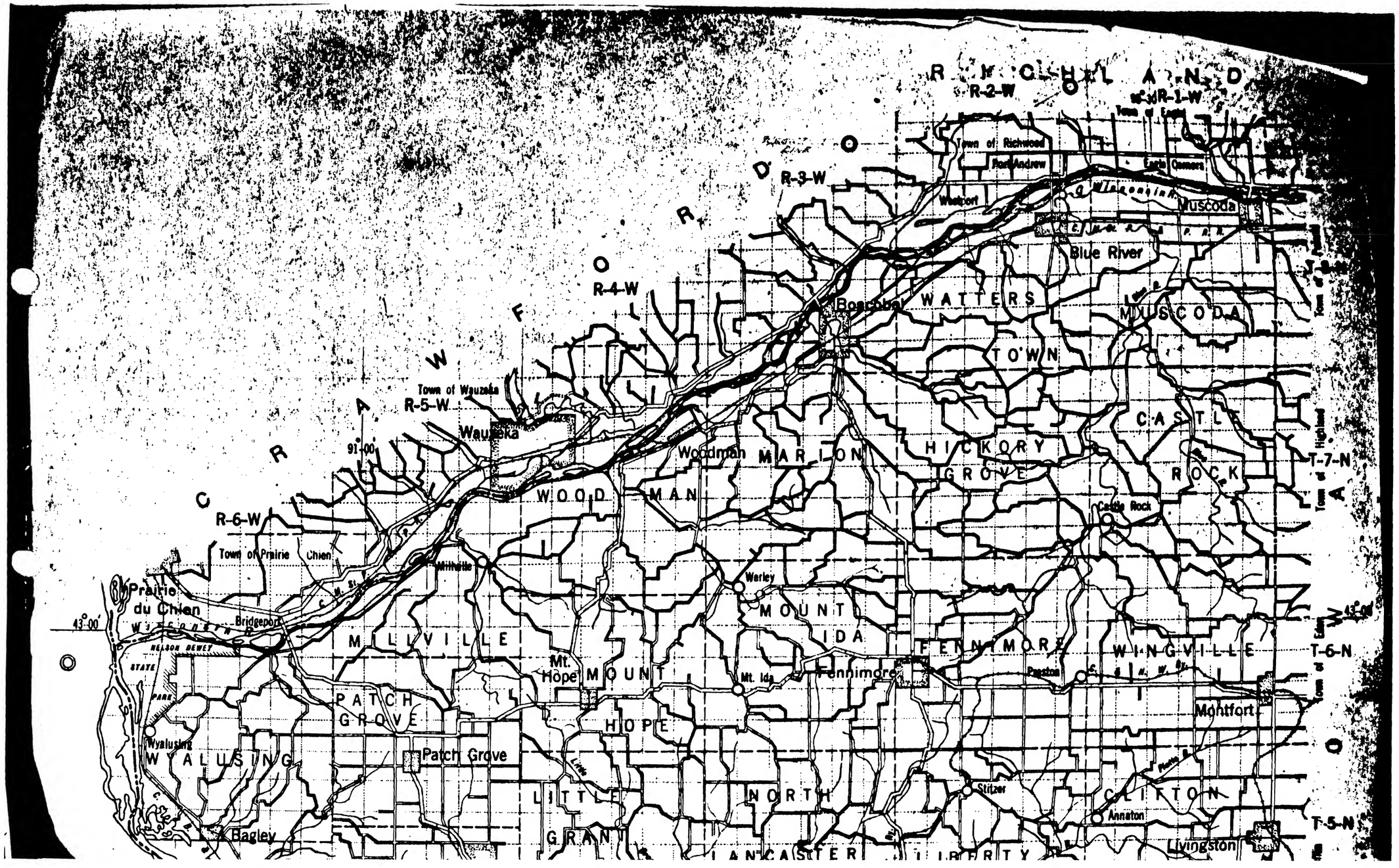
Datum is mean sea level

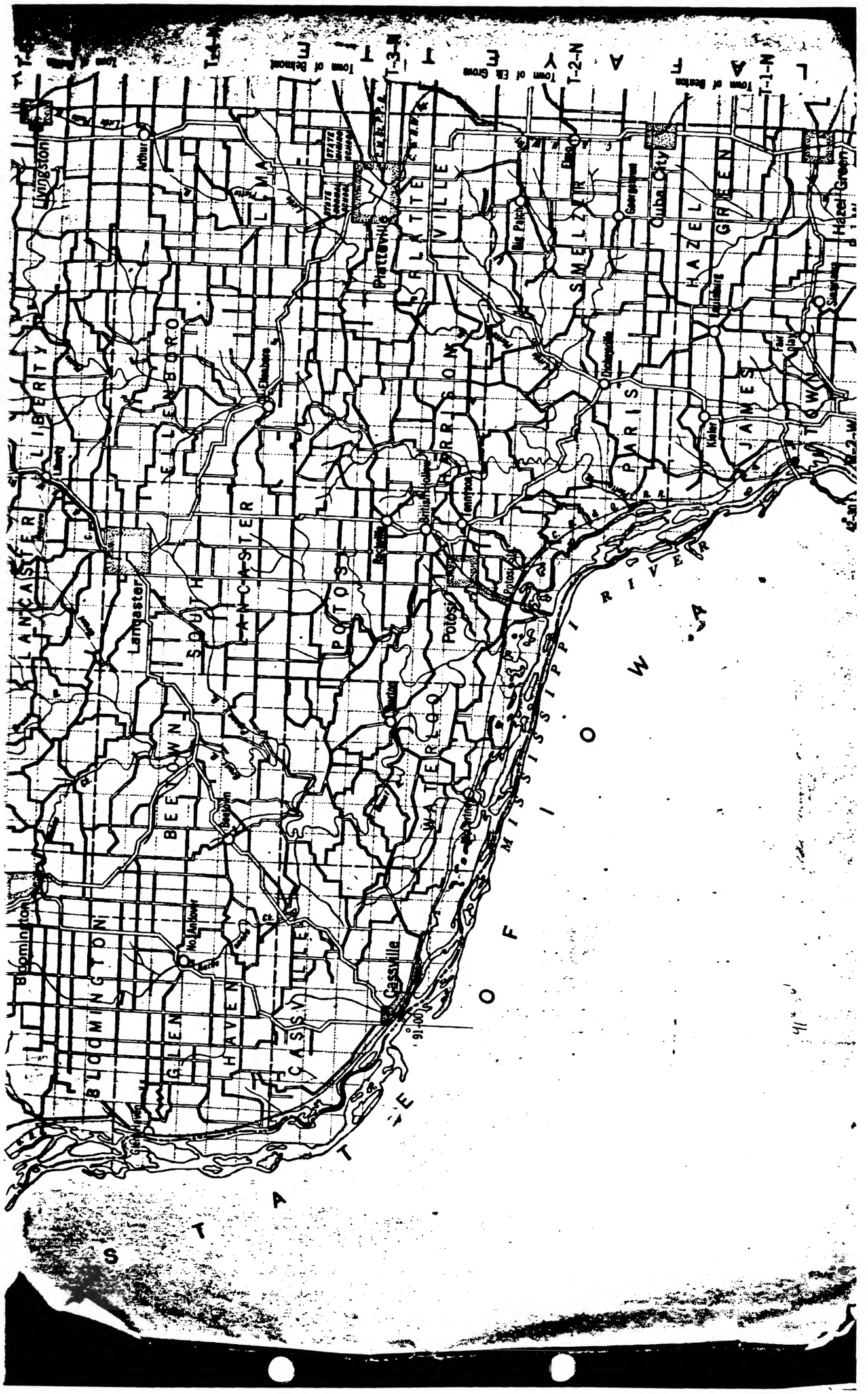
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH

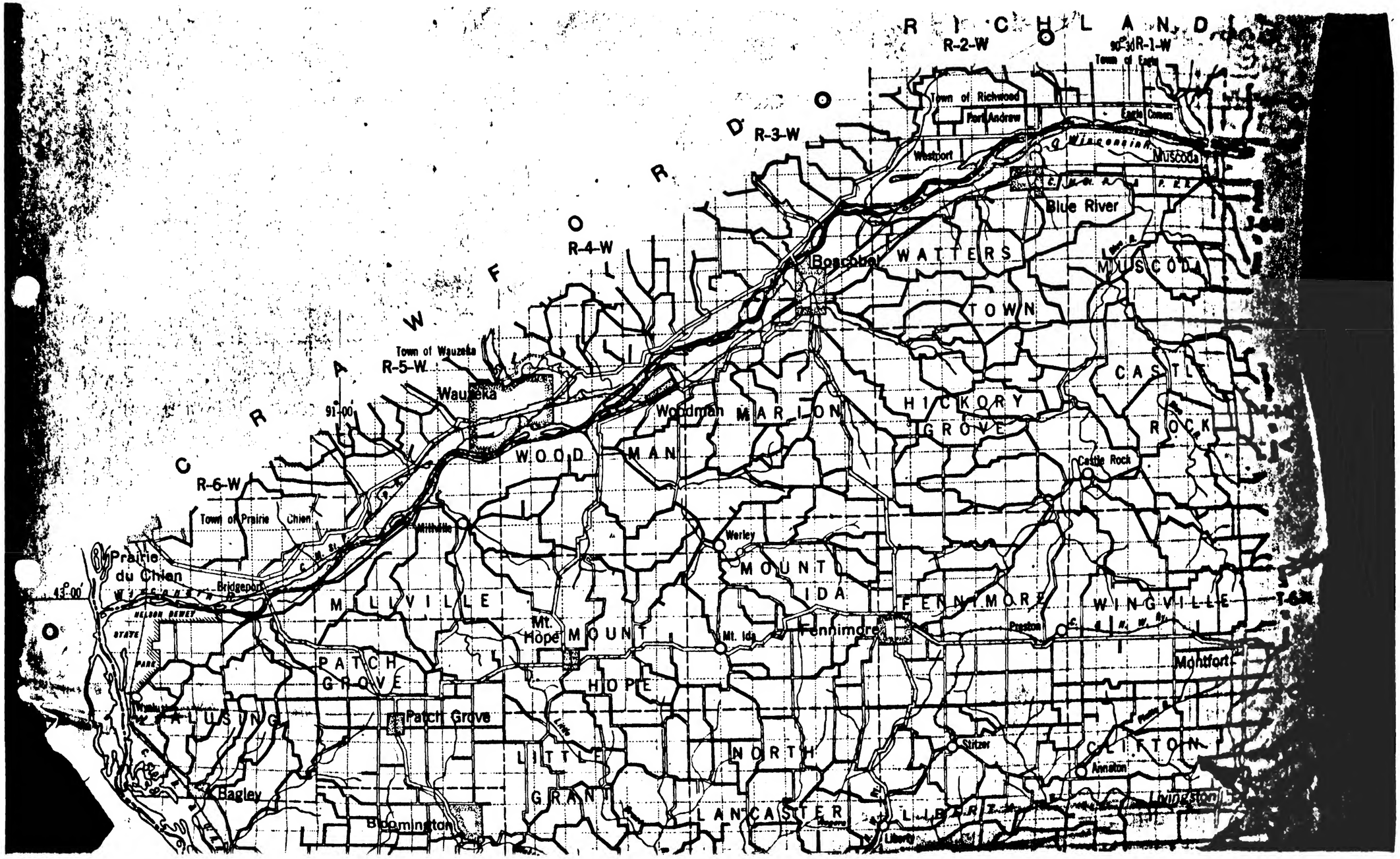
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1919

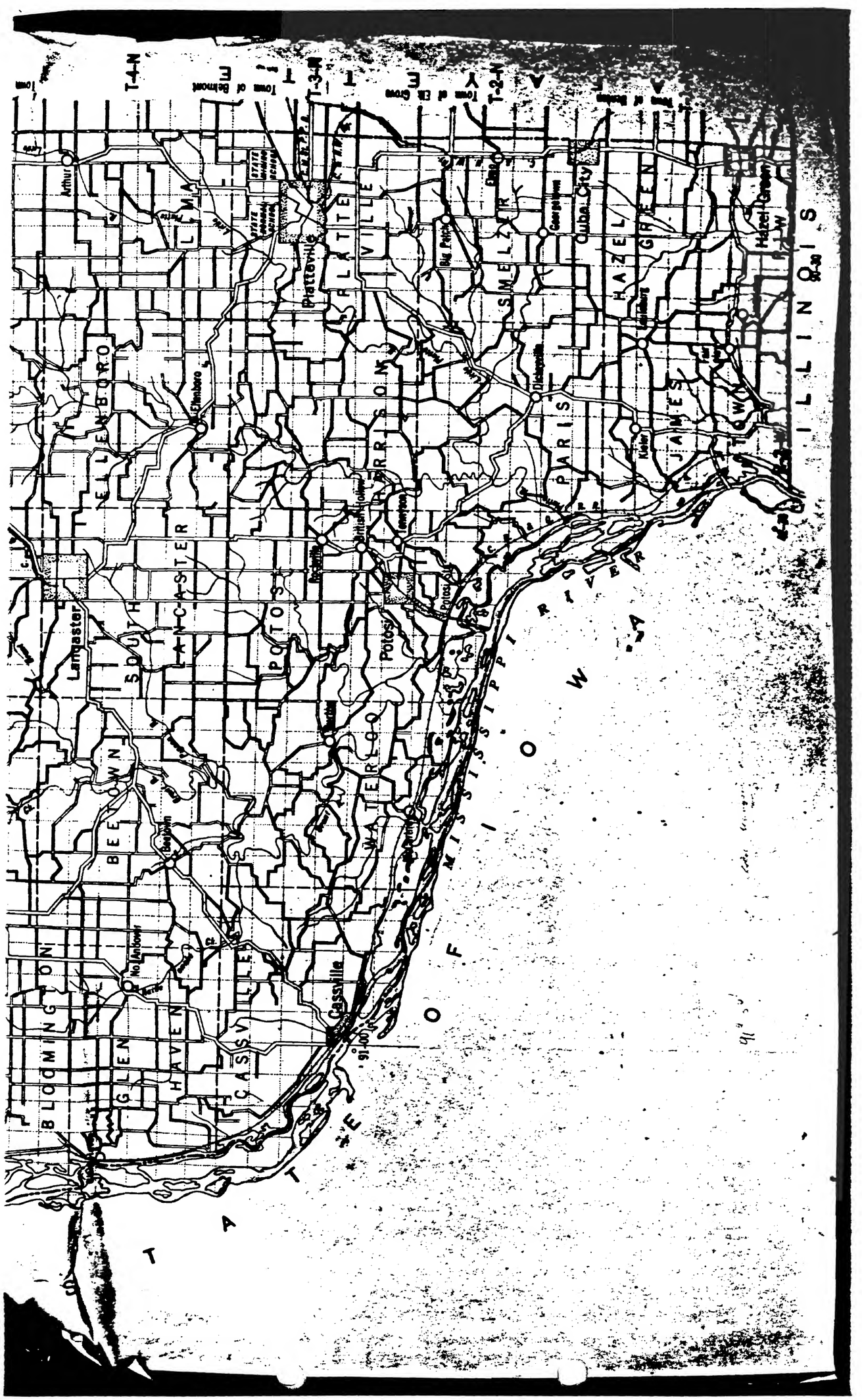
Polyconic projection. North American datum.
5000 yard grid based upon zone C for P.M.M.

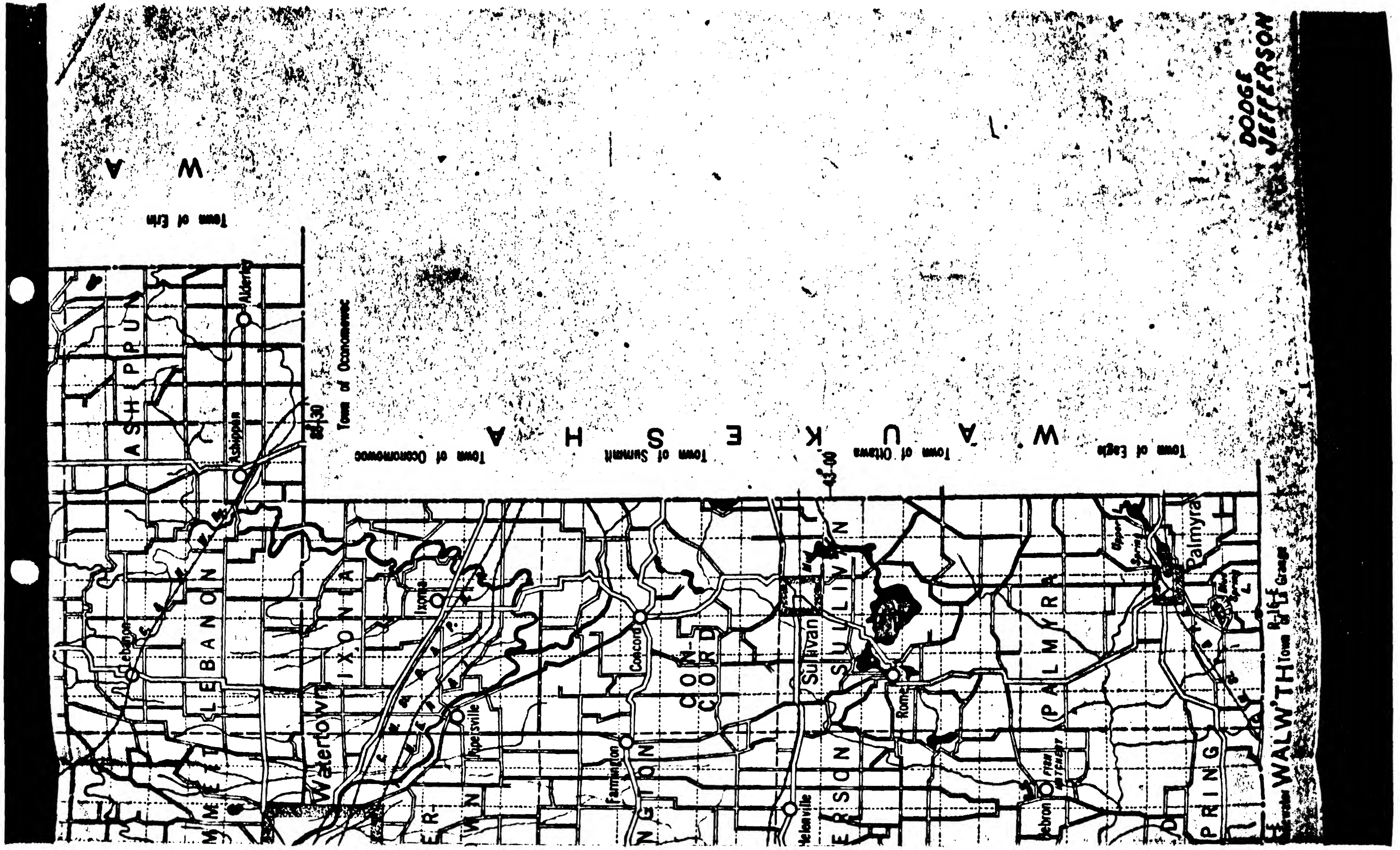
BARRINGTON ILL.

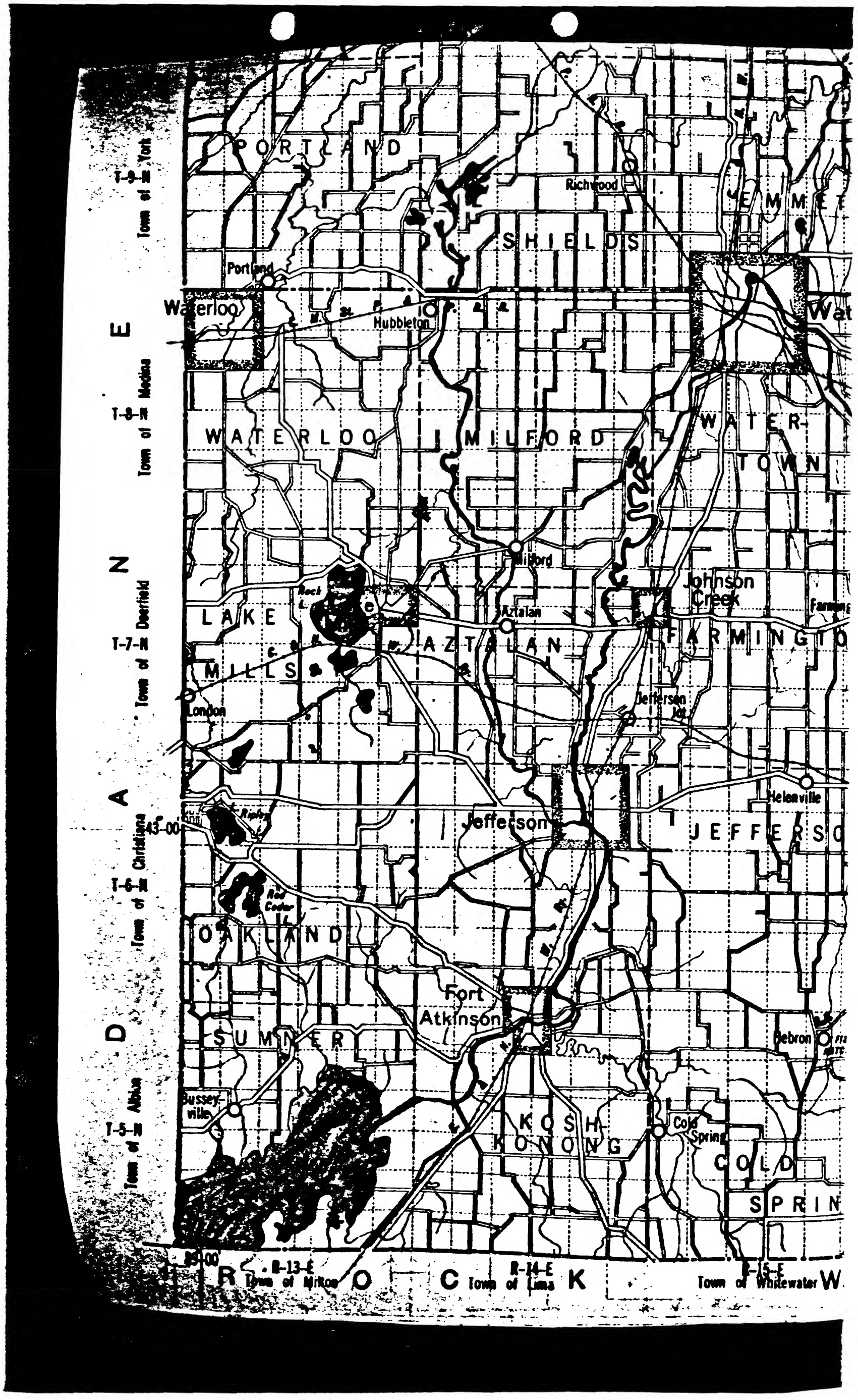

R-2-W
R-1-W
Town of Richwood
Port Andrew
Lake Owners
Westport
Muscoda
Blue River
R-3-W
R-4-W
Boscobel
WATTERS
MUSCODA
TOWN
Town of Wauzeka
R-5-W
Wauzeka
91°00'
Woodman
MARLON
HICKORY
GROVE
CASTLE
ROCK
Highland
T-7-N
WOOD
MAN
R-6-W
Town of Prairie Chien
Millville
Wauzeka
Prairie
du Chien
43°00'
WISCONSIN
Bridgeport
NELSON DEWEY
STATE
PARK
MILLVILLE
Mt.
Hope
MOUNT
IDA
FENNIMORE
WINGVILLE
T-6-N
Fennimore
Mt. Ida
Pigeon
Montfort
PATCH
GROVE
HOPE
Wyalusing
WALUSING
Patch Grove
LITTLE
NORTH
CLIFTON
Annaton
T-5-N
Bagley
GRANT
LANCASTER
LIBERTY
Livingston


T-4-N
T-3-N
T-2-N
T-1-N
RANGE 1 EAST
RANGE 1 WEST
RANGE 2 WEST
RANGE 3 WEST
RANGE 4 WEST
Town of Belmont
Town of Elk Grove
Town of Benton
Town of Benton
Livingston
Arthur
LIBERTY
LEMA
PRAIRIEVILLE
SALT CREEK
SMELTZER
HAZEL GREEN
FAIRVIEW
LANCASTER
TELLEBORO
SOUTH LANCASTER
POTOSI
PARIS
JAMES TOWN
WATERLOO
BEE
BLOOMINGTON
GLEN HAVEN
CASSVILLE
Lancaster
Potosi
Cassville
Bloomington
Ohio City
Georgetown
Big Patch
Hazel Green
Swansea
Fair Play
Water Loo
Mississippi River
STATE OF WISCONSIN


R I C H L A N D
R-2-W
90°30'
R-1-W
Town of Eagle
Town of Richwood
Port Andrew
Eagle Corners
R-3-W
Westport
Wisconsin
Muscoda
Blue River
WATTERS
Boscobel
MUSCODA
TOWN
R-4-W
Town of Wauzeka
R-5-W
Wauzeka
91°00'
Woodman
MARION
HICKORY
GROVE
CASTLE
ROCK
WOOD
MAN
Cattle Rock
R-6-W
Town of Prairie Chien
Millville
Werley
Prairie du Chien
MOUNT
IDA
43°00'
Bridgeport
MILLVILLE
FENNIMORE
WINGVILLE
Mt. Hope
MOUNT
Mt. Ida
Fennimore
Preston
Montfort
PATCH
GROVE
HOPE
Patch Grove
LUSING
Stitzer
CLIFTON
Annaton
Bagley
LITTLE
GRANT
NORTH
LANCASTER
Bloomington
Liberty
Livingston


T-4-N
T-3-N
T-2-N
Town of Belmont
Town of Elk Grove
Town of Eden
Arthur
Lafayette
Lancaster
Plattsville
Big Prairie
Cuba City
Georgetown
Hazel Green
Ellenboro
Shelbyboro
Hamilton Center
Hamilton Lower
Jamestown
Paris
Kiokee
Fair Play
Potosi
Beetown
Bloomington
Glenhaven
Castleville
No Anchorage
Cassville
91°00'
42°30'
42°00'
HAZEL GREEN
JAMES
PARIS
POTOSI
WATERLOO
CASTLEVILLE
GLENHAVEN
BLOOMINGTON
BEETOWN
SOUTH LANCASTER
ELLENBORO
PLATTEVILLE
SMELSER
ILLINOIS
IOWA
STATE OF
MISSISSIPPI RIVER


W A
Town of Elm
ASHPUN
Alden
Ashippun
Town of Oconomowoc
Town of Summit
Town of Ottawa
Town of Eagle
DODGE
JEFFERSON
LEBANON
Watertown
IXONIA
Ixonia
Concord
Sullivan
Palmyra
Farmington
Helenville
Jefferson
Lake Mills
WALWORTH


PORTLAND
Richwood
SHIELDS
Portland
Waterloo
Hubbleton
WATERLOO
MILFORD
WATER-
TOWN
Johnson Creek
LAKE
MILLS
AZTALAN
FARMINGTO
London
Jefferson Jct.
Helenville
Jefferson
JEFFERSO
OAKLAND
Fort Atkinson
SUMNER
Hebron
KOSH-
KONONG
Cold Spring
COLD
SPRIN
Town of York
Town of Medina
Town of Deerfield
Town of Christiana
Town of Aztalan
Town of Milton
Town of Lima
Town of Whitewater
R-13-E
R-14-E
R-15-E
43-00
85-00

D A N E

Town of Albion T-5-N R-13-E
Town of Christiana T-6-N R-13-E
Town of Deerfield T-7-N R-13-E
Town of Medina T-8-N R-13-E
Town of York T-9-N R-13-E

Town of Milford T-6-N R-14-E
Town of Waterloo T-7-N R-14-E
Town of Portland T-8-N R-14-E
Town of Watertown T-9-N R-14-E

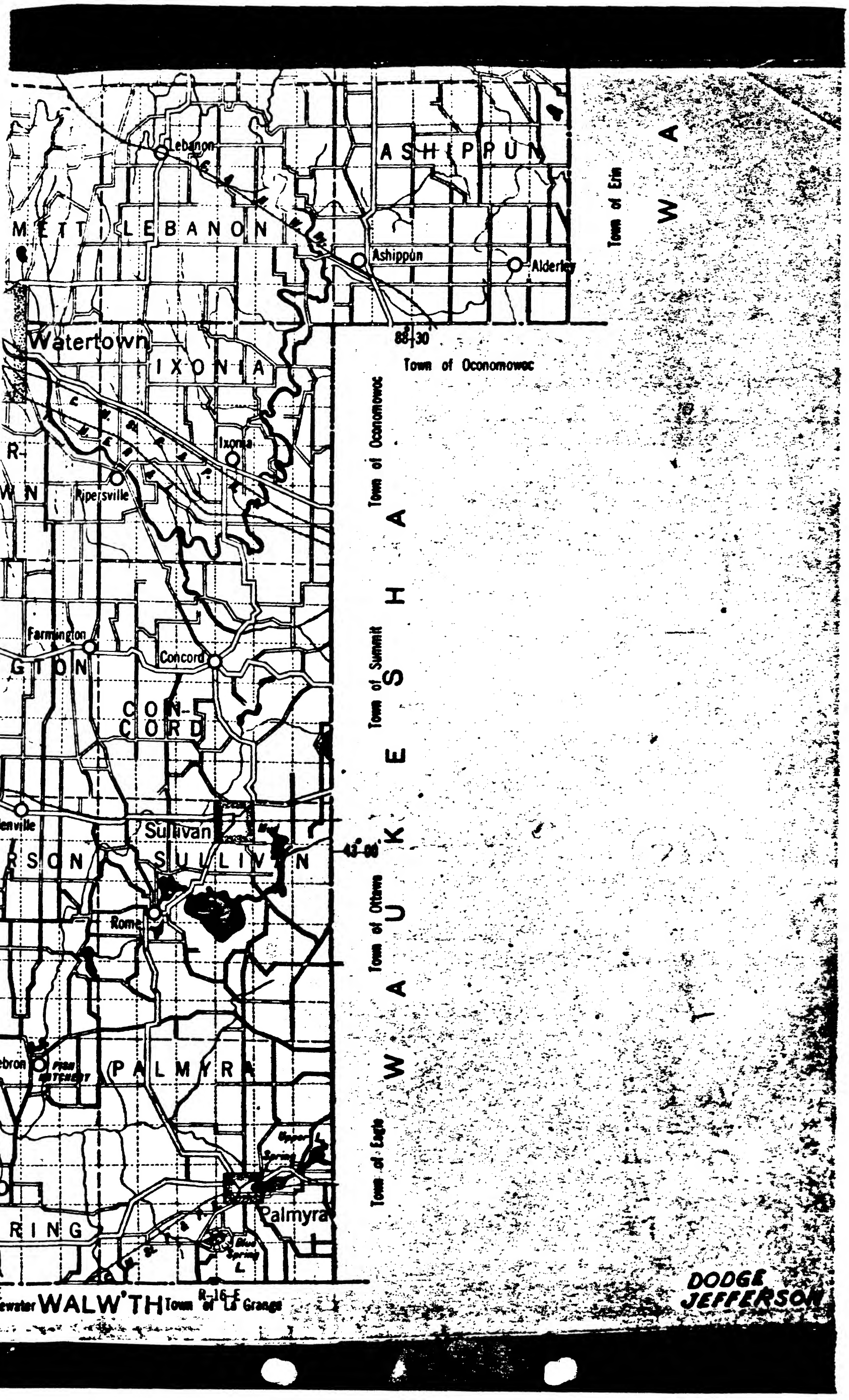
Town of Koshkonong T-5-N R-14-E
Town of Jefferson T-6-N R-14-E
Town of Farmington T-7-N R-14-E
Town of Sumner T-8-N R-14-E
Town of Shields T-9-N R-14-E

Town of Cold Spring T-5-N R-15-E
Town of Hebron T-6-N R-15-E
Town of Milford T-7-N R-15-E

43-00

Sussex-ville
London
Red Cedar
Reed Lake
Portland
Hubbleton
Richwood
Fort Atkinson
Jefferson
Cold Spring
Hebron
Helenville
Johnson Creek
Jefferson Rd.
Aztalan
Milford
Farmington
Rome
Ripestville
Waterloo
Watertown

SUMNER
OAKLAND
LAKE MILLS
WATERLOO
PORTLAND
SHIELDS
KOSHKONONG
COLD SPRING
JEFFERSON
FARMINGTON
WATERTOWN
CEMETERY


Lebanon
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WALW'TH
Town of Grange
88°30
43°00
Town of Erin
Town of Oconomowoc
Town of Summit
Town of Ottawa
Town of Eagle
DODGE
JEFFERSON

Car No.	Make of Car	Motor No.	Purchased Where:	When:	By:	Subject	'33 License	Name
1	Auburn Sedan	EB-1527	San Francisco Auburn Calif. Co.,1625 Van Ness Ave.	10/9/33	William B. Lohman, 1159 Van Ness Ave.,San Francisco		Cal. 7-[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Buick Sedan	2797868 2647365 (Serial)	Reno - with new $500 bills	1/11/33	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. [illegible] 2/8/33 [illegible]	[illegible] Reno
3	Buick Sedan	2858090 2703063(Serial)	Toledo,Ohio F.E.Anderson 3900 Summit St. See 7-576-1707-3 for lead Chicago	9/27/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo, Ohio		Ohio [illegible] 9/28/33 Title [illegible]	[illegible]
4	Ford V-8 Sedan	18493080	Toledo Lyman D.Arnold 1002 Adams St.	9/15/33			Ohio [illegible] 9/26/33 Minn. 473-[illegible]	[illegible] Toledo
5	Pontiac Sedan	885160 770178(Serial)	Reno with new $500 (2)	1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1283 1/3/33	[illegible] Reno
6	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	328420		6/27/33	E.V.Davis		Ill. 1-[illegible] 7/31/33 Minn. [illegible] 12/3/33	E.V.Davis [illegible]
7	Chevrolet Sedan	3554674 1-CAD23077(Serial)	sold 6-20-34 to Vohs Motor Co 5100 W.25th St. Chicago	4/15/33	registered to Joe Bugl (Sheriff) 5346 W.22nd St., Chicago		Ill.774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis [illegible] Ave., Chicago
8	Plymouth Sedan This car traded in on #10	PB-81821(now 8181) 175709 (Serial)					Nev. 7385 12/2/34	E.V.Davis Kilgoore & [illegible] Reno, Nevada [illegible] St.Paul, Minn. (Sheriff)
9	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	18 304 794						
10	Graham-Paige	1024021 10151956 (Chassis #) - Graham-Paige Co. 1665 Van Ness St.	San Francisco	2/8/33	E. L. Burnes		Calif. 2-[illegible]61-E.[illegible] 2/9/33	[illegible] St. San Francisco
11	Dodge Sedan Traded in on #1	DP 65846		8/21/33	MP-John H.Montgomery 3206 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William [illegible] Blvd. Chicago
12	Ford Tudor Sedan	3809716					Ohio C-53830	C.W.Woo 42.9[illegible] Toledo. (Acceptance of Car

By	Subject	'33 License and date issued	Name	'34 License	Name	Description
William B. Lohman, 1159 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco		Cal. 7-H-5762	William B. Lohman			'33 model - 12 cylind (brilliant blue) gray wheels - spares in fr colored) - 7-576-1623
R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1488 2/8/33 Title #4553	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno			32-87 model - dark gr spares in fender well
T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo, Ohio		Ohio C-25783 9/28/33 Title #352730	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo,Ohio			'33-91 model - built wheels
		Ohio C-25771 9/26/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood Toledo			
		Minn. 473-569				
H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1283 1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno			dark blue body- six wells - brown mohair
E.V.Davis		Ill. 1-246-602 7/31/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 322 Grayslake			'33 model
		Minn B-473569 10/9/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 52 Lakeville			
		Ill.774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis 2408 Crawford Ave.,Chicago	Minn. B-45372 1/11/34 interested - not delivered	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake	
		Nev. 7985 12/2/34	E.L.Burnes Ridgeway Apt.#20 Reno, Nevada 591 W. 7th, St.Paul,Minn. (fict.)			
				Minn. B-75035 interested - not delivered	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake	
E. L. Burnes		Calif. 2-H-8661 2/9/33	E.L.Burnes 3870 California St. San Francisco			Sport sedan - maroon colored - upholstery - U. wheels - trunk r wells-maroon mat
'33		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William Lohman 3453 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago			
NP-John H.Montgomery 3206 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		Ohio C-53830	C.W.Woods 4209½ N.Lockwood Toledo, Ohio. (Accompanied purchaser of Car #4)			

'34 License	Name	Description	Remarks
		'33 model - 12 cylinder - blue body - Yankee blue - (brilliant blue) gray hood - canvas top - six wire wheels - spares in front fender wells - (wheels cream colored) - 7-576-1623	
		32-87 model - dark green body - six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells	
		'33-91 model - built in trunk on rear- six wire wheels	To Calif. from Reno 11/17/33- returned 11/27/33 by Fred Barker using alias T.C.Blackburn
			To Calif. fromReno 10/25/33 George L. Martin
		dark blue body- six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells - brown mohair upholstering	
		'33 model	Seen in Reno, September and November 1933in possession of subjects
Minn. B-45372 1/11/34 interrogated - not delivered	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake		
			'32 Minn B-156081 E.L.Burns-same add
Minn. B-75035 interrogated - not delivered	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake		
		Sport sedan -'57" model-deluxe 7-576-1611 (3) maroon colored - body and top - light brown upholstery - U. S. Royal tires - six wire wheels - trunk rack on back - two fender wells-maroon metal covers	Out-of-State permit obtained Feb. 1933 by E. L. Burnes Ridgeway Apts. Reno

Car No.	Make of Car	Motor No.	Purchased Where:	When:	By:	Subject:	'33 License and date obtained	Name
1	Auburn Sedan	KB-1527	San Francisco Auburn Calif. Co.,1625 Van Ness Ave.	10/9/33	William B. Lohman, 1159 Van Ness Ave.,San Francisco	A.Barker Davis	Cal. 7-H-5762	William B. Lohman
2	Buick Sedan	2797868 2647365 (Serial)	Reno - with new $500 bills	1/11/33	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno	F.Barker	Nev. 1468 2/8/33 Title #4553	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno
3	Buick Sedan	2858090 2703063(Serial)	Toledo,Ohio F.E.Anderson 3900 Summit St. See 7-576-1707-3 for lead Chicago	9/27/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo, Ohio		Ohio C-25783 9/28/33 Title #352730	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo,Ohio
4	Ford V-8 Sedan	18493080	Toledo Lyman D.Arnold 1002 Adams St.	9/15/33			Ohio C-25771 9/26/33 Minn. 473-569	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood Toledo
5	Pontiac Sedan	885160 770178(Serial)	Reno with new $500 (2)	1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1283 1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno
6	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	328420		6/27/33	E.V.Davis		Ill. 1-246-602 7/31/33 Minn B-473569 10/9/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 5 Grayslake E.V.Davis P.O.Box 5 Lakeville
7	Chevrolet Sedan	3554674 1-CAD23077(Serial)		4/15/33			Ill.774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis 2408 Crawf Ave.,Chicago
8	Plymouth Sedan This car traded in on #10	PB-81521(now 8151) 175709 (Serial)					Nev. 7985 12/2/34	E.L.Burnes Ridgeway Ap Reno, Nevada 591 W. 7th, St.Paul,Minn (fict.)
9	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	18 304 794						
10	Graham-Paige	10240021 10181956 (Chassis #) -	San Francisco Graham-Paige Co. 1665 Van Ness St.	2/8/33	E. L. Burnes		Calif. 2-H-8661-E.L.Burnes 2/9/33	3870 Calif St. San Francis
11	Dodge Sedan Traded in on #1	DP 65846		8/21/33	DP-John H.Montgomery 3206 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William L 3453 W.Ja Blvd. Chicago
12	Ford Tudor Sedan	3809716					Ohio C-53830	C.W.Woods 4209½ N. Toledo, Ch (Accompanied of Car #

	Subject	'33 License and date obtained	Name	'34 License	Name	Description
i B. n Ness n Francisco	A.Z...er	Cal. 7-H-5762	William B. Lohman			'33 model - 12 cylinder - blue bo (brilliant blue) gray hood - canv wheels - spares in front fender w colored) - 7-576-1623
is nderson	F.Barker	Nev. 1488 2/8/33 Title #4553	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno			32-87 model - dark green body - s spares in fender wells
ckburn Lockwood lot)- Ohio		Ohio C-25783 9/28/33 Title #352730	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo,Ohio			'33-91 model - built in trunk on wheels
		Ohio C-25771 9/26/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood Toledo			
		Minn. 473-569				
vey nderson		Nev. 1253 1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno			dark blue body- six wire wheels - wells - brown mohair upholstering
is		Ill. 1-246-602 7/31/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 322 Grayslake			'33 model
		Minn B-473569 10/9/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 52 Lakeville			
		Ill.774267 4/17/33 Transferred to Car #6 — 7-19-33	E.V.Davis 2408 Crawford Ave.,Chicago	Minn. B-45372 1/11/34 (intercepted - not delivered	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake	
		Nev. 7985 12/2/34	E.L.Burnes Ridgeway Apt.#20 Reno, Nevada 591 W. 7th, St.Paul,Minn. (fict.)			
				Minn. B-75038 (intercepted - not delivered	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake	
urnes		Calif. 2-H-8661 2/9/33	E.L.Burnes 3870 California St. San Francisco			Sport sedan -'57" model-deluxe maroon colored - body and top - upholstery - U. S. Royal tires - wheels - trunk rack on back - t wells-maroon metal covers
E.Montgomery W.Jackson Blvd. go		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William Lohman 3453 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago			
		Ohio C-53830	C.W.Woods 4209½ N.Lockwood Toledo, Ohio. (Accompanied ~~by~~ purchaser of Car #4)			

License	Name	Description	Remarks
		'33 model - 12 cylinder - blue body - Yankee blue - (brilliant blue) gray hood - canvas top - six wire wheels - spares in front fender wells - (wheels cream colored) - 7-576-1623	
		32-37 model - dark green body - six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells	
		'33-91 model - built in trunk on rear- six wire wheels	To Calif. from Reno 11/17/33- returned 11/27/33 by Fred Barker using alias T.O.Blackburn
			To Calif. fromReno 10/25/33 George L. Martin
		dark blue body- six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells - brown mohair upholstering	
		'33 model	Seen in Reno, September and November 1933in possession of subjects
inn. B-45372 1/11/34 cancelled - not delivered	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake		
			'32 Minn B-156061 E.L.Burns-same address
inn. B-75036 received - not delivered	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake		
		Sport sedan -'57" model-deluxe 7-576-1611 (3) maroon colored - body and top - light brown upholstery - U. S. Royal tires - six wire wheels - trunk rack on back - two fender wells-maroon metal covers	Out-of-State permit obtained Feb. 1933 by E. L. Burnes Ridgeway Apts. Reno

Car No.	Make of Car	Motor No.	Purchased Where.	When:	By	Subject	'33 License	Name
1	Auburn Sedan	NB-1527	San Francisco Auburn Calif. Co.,1625 Van Ness Ave.	10/9/33	William B. Lohman, 1159 Van Ness Ave.,San Francisco		Cal. 7-F-576	William B. Lohman
2	Buick Sedan	2797868 26-7365 (Serial)	Reno - with new $500 bills	1/11/33	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1452 2/8/33 Title #4553	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno
3	Buick Sedan	2858090 2703053(Serial)	Toledo,Ohio F.F.Anderson 3900 Summit St. See 7-576-1707-3 for lead Chicago	9/27/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo, Ohio.		Ohio C-25783 9/28/33 Title #352730	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo,Ohio
4	Ford V-8 Sedan	18-93 30	Toledo Lyman D.Arnold 1002 Adams St.	9/15/33			Ohio C-25771 9/26/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood Toledo
							Minn. 473-569	
5	Pontiac Sedan	835160 770178(Serial)	Reno with new $500 (2)	1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1283 1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno
6	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	328420		6/27/33	E.V.Davis		Ill. 1-245-652 7/31/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 322 Gravelake
							Minn. B-473569 10/9/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 52 Lakeville
7	Chevrolet Sedan	3554674 1-CAD23077(Serial)		4/15/33			Ill.774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis 2408 Crewford Ave.,Chicago
8	Plymouth Sedan This car traded in on #1	PB-81821(now 8181) 175703 (Serial)					Nev. 7985 12/2/34	E.L.Burnes Ridgeway Apt.#20 Reno, Nevada 531 W. 7th, St.Paul,Minn. (fict.)
9	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	18 30- 794						
10	Graham-Paige	1 [illegible] 1 [illegible] (Chassis #) -	San Francisco Graham-Paige Co. 1625 Van Ness St.	2/8/33	E. L. Burnes		Calif. 2-H-8661-E.L.Burnes 2/9/33	387- California St. San Francisco
11	Dodge Sedan Traded in on #1	DP 65846		8/21/33	MP-John H.Montgomery 3208 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William Lohman 3453 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago
12	Ford Tudor Sedan	3809716					Ohio C-53530 C.W.Woods	4209½ N.Lockwood Toledo, Ohio. (Accompanied purch of Car #4)

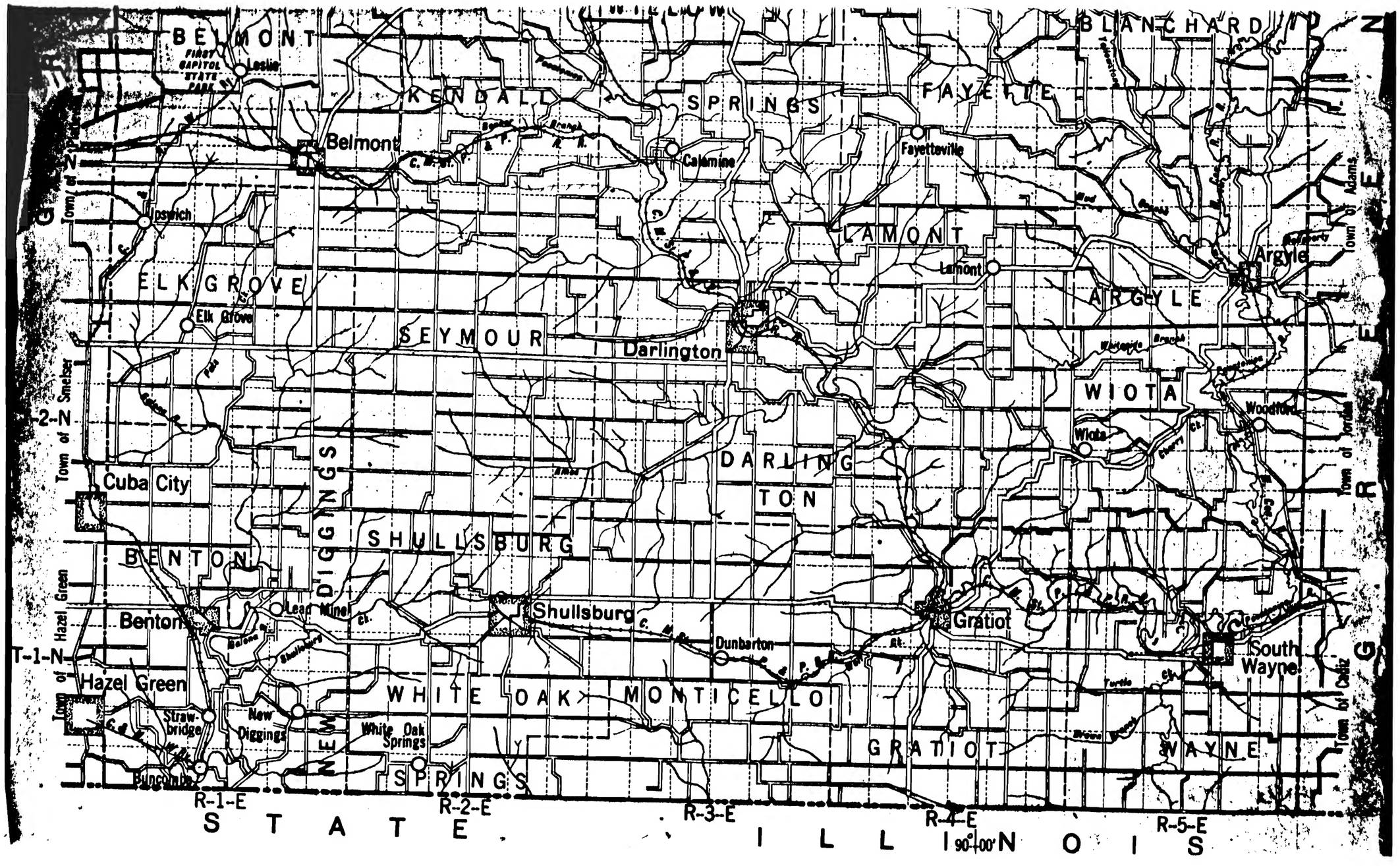
Purchased Where	When	By	Subject	'33 License and date issued	Name	'34 License	Name
San Francisco Auburn Calif. Co.,1625 Van Ness Ave.	10/9/33	William B. Lohman, 1159 Van Ness Ave.,San Francisco		Cal. 7-H-5762	William B. Lohman		
Reno - with [illegible]erial) new $5[illegible] bills	1/11/33	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1488 2/8/33 [illegible] $4553	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno		
Toledo,Ohio [illegible]al) F.F.Anderson 3900 Summit St. See 7-576-1707-3 for lead Chicago	9/27/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo, Ohio		Ohio C-25783 9/28/33 Title #352730	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo,Chio		
Toledo Lyman D.Arnold 1002 Adams St.	9/[illegible]/33			Ohio C-25771 9/26/33 Minn. 473-569	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood Toledo		
Reno [illegible]) with new $5[illegible] (2)	1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1283 1/9/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		
	[illegible]/33	E.V.Davis		Ill. 1-246-602 7/31/33 Minn. B-473569 10/9/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 322 Grayslake E.V.Davis P.O.Box 52 Lakeville		
[illegible]erial)	-.15/33			Ill.774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis 2408 Crawford Ave.,Chicago	Minn. B-[illegible]5372 1/11/34 [illegible] not delivered	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake
[illegible] 8181) al)				Nev. 7985 12/2/34	E.L.Burnes Ridgeway Apt.#20 Reno, Nevada 591 W. 7th, St.Paul,Minn. (fict.)		
						Minn. B-75033 [illegible]	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake
San Francisco [illegible]sis #) - Graham-Paige Co. 1625 Van Ness St.	2/8/33	E. L. Burnes		Calif. 2-H-8661-E.L.Burnes 2/9/33	3870 California St. San Francisco		
	8/21/33	MP-John H.Montgomery 3206 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William Lohman 3453 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		
				Ohio C-53830	C.W.Woods [illegible]W.Lockwood Toledo, Chio. (Accompanied purchaser of Car #4)		

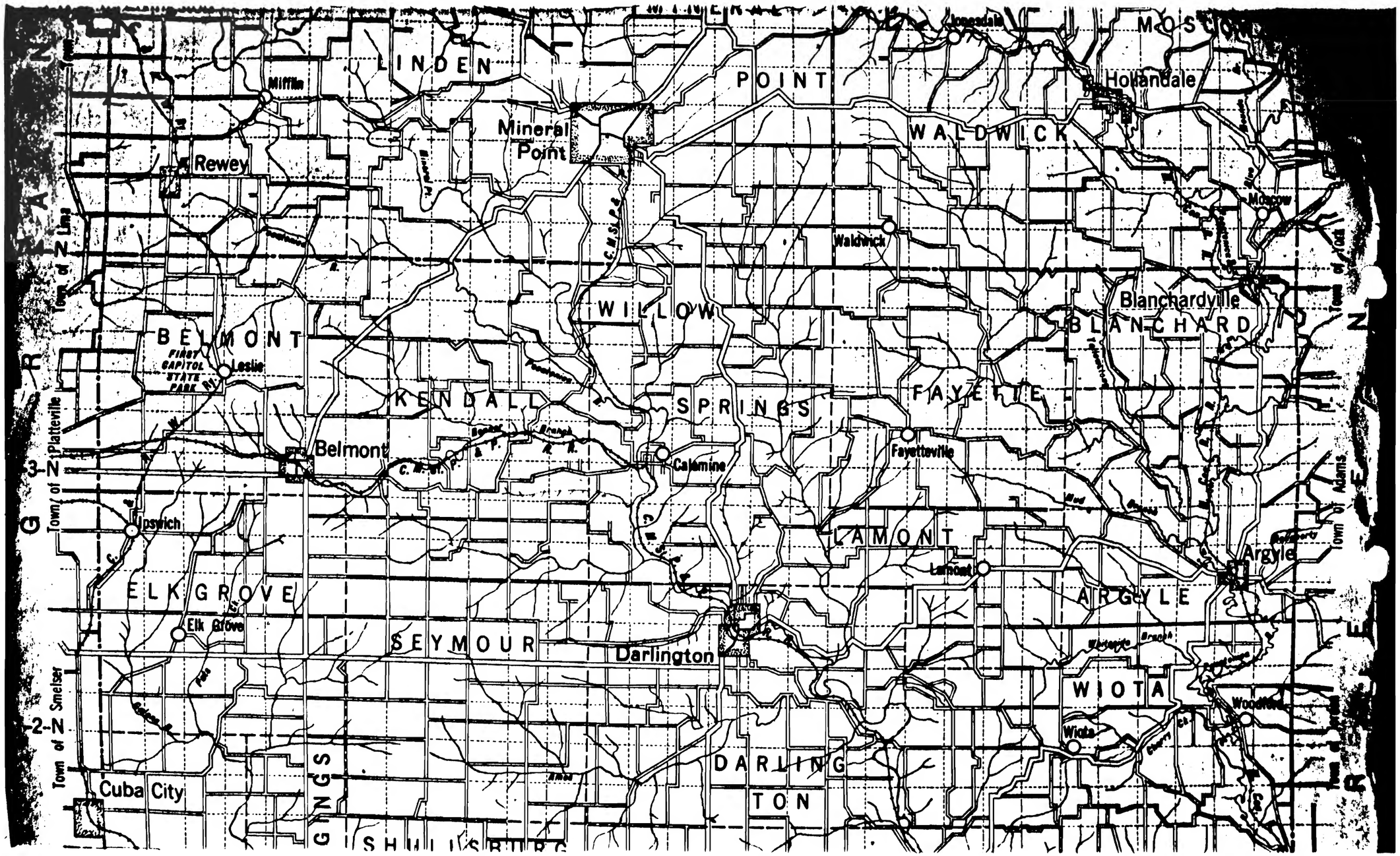
...ua License	Name	Description	Remarks
		'33 model - 12 cylinder - blue body - Yankee blue - (brilliant blue) gray hood - canvas top - six wire wheels - spares in front fender wells - (wheels cream colored) - 7-576-1623	
		32-87 model - dark green body - six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells	
		'33-91 model - built in trunk on rear- six wire wheels	To Calif. from Reno 11/17/33- returned 11/27/33 by Fred Barker using alias T.C.Blackburn
			To Calif. fromReno 10/25/33 George L. Martin
		dark blue body- six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells - brown mohair upholstering	
		'33 model	Seen in Reno, September and November 1933in possession of subjects
Minn. B-45372 1/11/34 [illegible] and delivered	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake		
			'32 Minn B-156081 E.L.Burns-same address
Minn. B-75035 [illegible]	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake		
		Sport sedan -'57" model-deluxe 7-576-1611 (3) maroon colored - body and top - light brown upholstery - U. S. Royal tires - six wire wheels - trunk rack on back - two fender wells-maroon metal covers	Out-of-State permit obtained Feb. 1933 by E. L. Burnes Ridgeway Apts. Reno

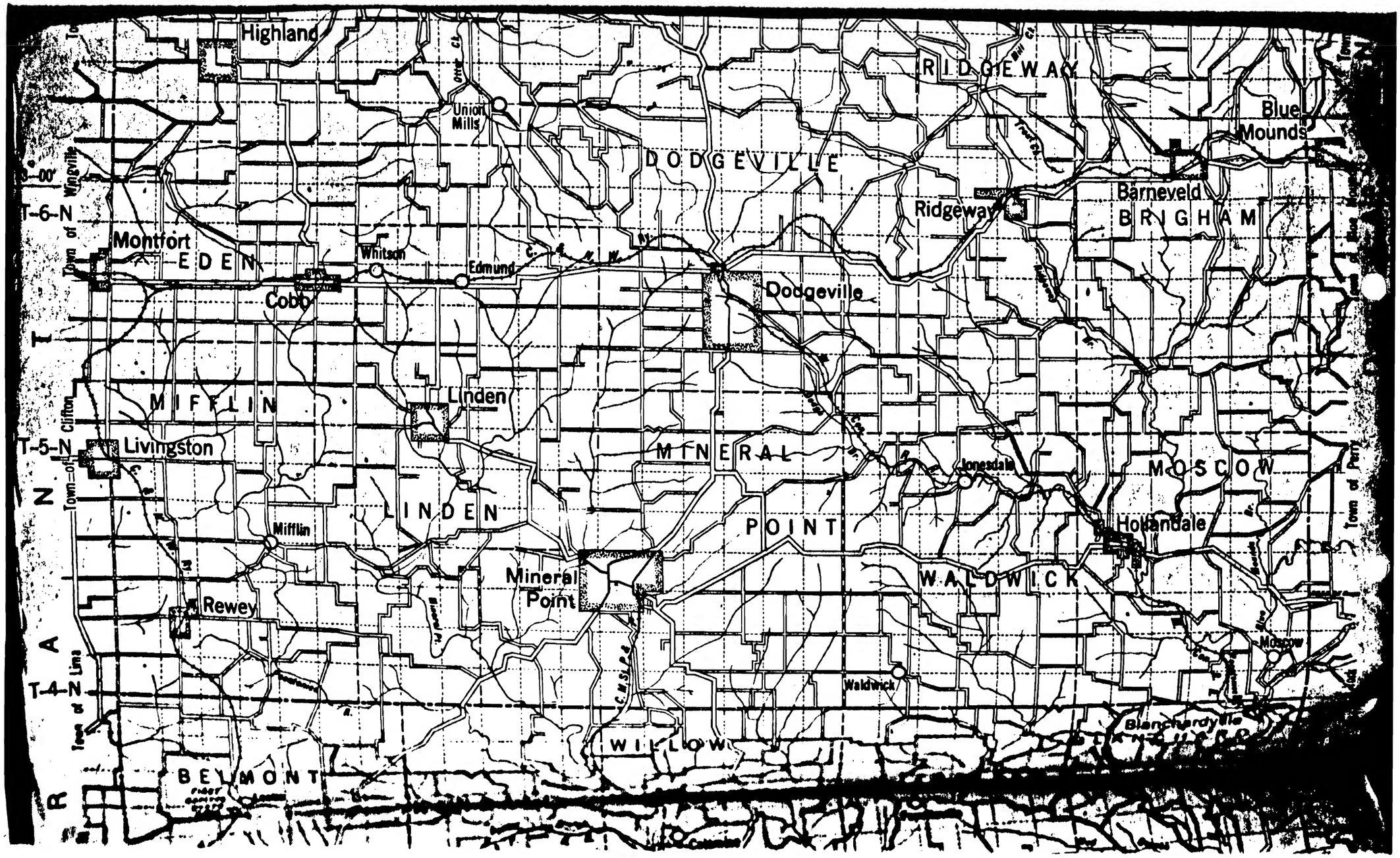
Car No.	Make of Car	Motor No.	Purchased Where.	When	By	Subject	'33 License	Sold
1	Auburn Sedan	BB-1527	San Francisco Auburn Calif. Co., 1625 Van Ness Ave.	10/3/33	William B. Lehmen, 1159 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco		Cal. 7-F-5762	W. [illegible]
2	Buick Sedan	2797368 2647365 (Serial)	Reno - with new $500 bills	1/11/33	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1482 2/3/33 [illegible]-33	R.E.Davis [illegible] Reno
3	Buick Sedan	2858090 2703063 (Serial)	Toledo, Ohio F.F.Anderson 3900 Summit St. See 7-576-1707-3 for lead Chicago	9/27/33	T.C.Blackburn 4214 N.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo, Ohio.		Ohio C-[illegible]783 9/28/33 Title #[illegible]2730	T.C.Bl[illegible] 4214 N.Lo[illegible] (vacant l[illegible] Toledo, O[illegible]
4	Ford V-8 Sedan	18493060	Toledo Lyman D.Arnold 1002 Adams St.	9/15/33			Ohio C-25771 9/26/33 Minn. 473-569,	T.C.Blackb[illegible] 4214 N.Lo[illegible] Toledo
5	Pontiac Sedan	885160 770178 (Serial)	Reno with new $500 (2)	1/3/33	E.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno		Nev. 1283 1/3/33	E.J. Harvey Hotel An[illegible] Reno
6	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	328420		6/27/33	E.V.Davis		Ill. 1-246-602 7/31/33 Minn B-473569 10/9/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box [illegible] E.V.Davis P.O.Box [illegible]
7	Chevrolet Sedan	35534674 1-CAD23077 (Serial)	[illegible]	4/15/33	[illegible]		Ill. 774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis [illegible] Ave., [illegible]
8	Plymouth Sedan This car traded in on #10	PB-81821 (now 8181) 175709 (Serial)					Nev. 7987 12/2/33	E.L.Parson Bilgrey [illegible] Reno, Nevada 531 E. [illegible] St. Pa[illegible] (First)
9	Ford V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	18 304 794						
10	Graham-Paige	10214021 10181956 (Chassis #) -	San Francisco Graham-Paige Co. 1665 Van Ness St.	2/8/33	R. L. Burnes		Calif. 2-H-8661 2/3/33	[illegible] [illegible] St. San Fran[illegible]
11	Dodge Sedan Traded in on #1	DP 65846		8/21/33	MP-John H.Montgomery 3205 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago		Ill. 1237051 8/23/33	William [illegible] [illegible] Blvd. Chicago
12	Ford Tudor Sedan	3809716					Ohio C-53830	C.W.Boo[illegible] 4209 [illegible] Toledo, (Accompanied of Car

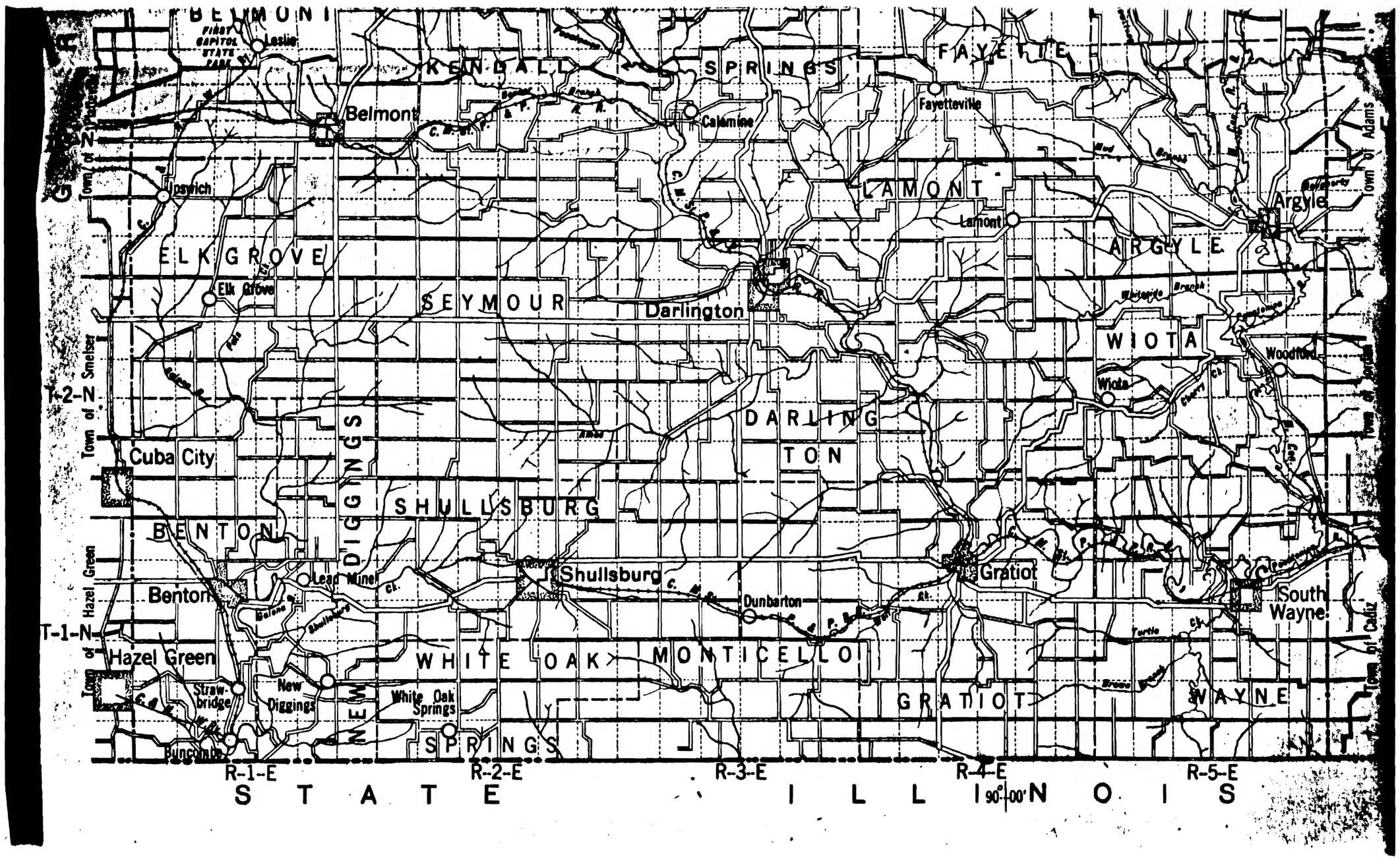
Subject	'33 License	Name	'34 License	Name	Description
...sco	Cal. 7-F-5762	William B. Ickman			'33 model - 12 cylinder - blue body (brilliant blue) gray hood - canvas w wells - spares in front fender well colored) - 7-576-1623
...on	Nev. 1472 2/8/33	R.E.Davis Hotel Anderson Reno			'32-33 model - dark green body - six spares in fender wells
...rn ...wood ...) ...o..	Ohio C-25783 9/28/33 Title #352730	T.C.Blackburn 4214 W.Lockwood (vacant lot) Toledo,Ohio			'33-34 model - built in trunk on rea wheels
	Ohio C-25771 9/26/33 Minn. 473-569	T.C.Blackburn 4214 W.Lockwood Tolado			
...son	Nev. 1283 1/3/33	H.J.Harvey Hotel Anderson Reno			dark blue body- six wire wheels - tw wells - brown mohair upholstering
	Ill. 1-246-502 7/31/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 322 Gravelake			'33 model
	Minn B-473569 10/3/33	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 52 Lakeville			
	Ill.774267 4/17/33	E.V.Davis 2403 Crawford Ave.,Chicago	Minn. B-5372 1/11/34	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake	
	Nev. 7985 12/2/34	E.L.Burnes Ridgeway Apt.#20 Reno, Nevada 591 W. 7th, St.Paul,Minn. (first.)			
			Minn. B-75033	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 3-5 White Bear Lake	
...s	Calif. S-F-2661 2/3/33	E.L.Burnes 3879 California St. San Francisco			Sport sedan -'57" model-deluxe 7-5 ...rgundy colored - body and top - l ...holstery - U. S. Royal tires - ... wheels - trunk rack on back - two ...ell-maroon metal covers
...Montgomery ...ern Blvd.	Ill. 1237-51 8/23/33	William Lorman 3463 W.Jackson Blvd. Chicago			
	Colo. C-53350	C.W.Woods 4209 W.Lockwood Toledo, Ohio. (Accompanied by purchaser of Car #4)			

License	Name	Description	Remarks
		'33 model - 12 cylinder - blue body - Venice blue - (brilliant blue) gray hood - canvas top - six wire wheels - spares in front fender wells - (wheels cream colored) - 7-57[illegible]-1623	
		'33-37 model - dark green body - six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells	
		'33-91 model - built in trunk on rear- six wire wheels	To Calif. from Reno 11/17/33- returned 11/27/33 by Fred Barzer using alias F.C.Blackburn
			To Calif. fromReno 10/25/33 George L. Martin
		dark blue body- six wire wheels - two spares in fender wells - brown mohair upholstering	
		'33 model	Seen in Reno, September and November 1933 in possession of subjects
B-5372 1/34	E.V.Davis P.O.Box 254 WhiteBear Lake		
			'32 Minn B-158081 E.L.Burns-same address
B-75033	E.L.Murrey P.O.Box 345 White Bear Lake		
		Sport sedan -'57" model-deluxe 7-576-1611 (3) maroon colored - body and top - light brown upholstery - U. S. Royal tires - six wire wheels - trunk rack on back - two fender wells-carton metal covers	Out-of-State permit obtained Feb. 1933 by E. L. Burnes Ridgeway Apts. Reno


BELMONT
FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK
Leslie
KENDALL
SPRINGS
FAYETTE
BLANCHARD
Belmont
Calamine
Fayetteville
Town of Adams
Ipswich
ELK GROVE
LAMONT
Lamont
Argyle
Elk Grove
SEYMOUR
Darlington
ARGYLE
WIOTA
Woodford
Wiota
DARLING
TON
Cuba City
SHULLSBURG
BENTON
Lead Mine
Shullsburg
Gratiot
Benton
Dunbarton
South Wayne
Hazel Green
WHITE OAK SPRINGS
MONTICELLO
Straw-bridge
New Diggings
White Oak Springs
GRATIOT
WAYNE
Duncan
T-1-N
R-1-E
R-2-E
R-3-E
R-4-E
R-5-E
STATE
ILLINOIS
90°00'


LINDEN
POINT
WALDWICK
MOSCOW
Holandale
Mifflin
Mineral Point
Rewey
Waldwick
Moscow
WILLOW
BELMONT
Blanchardville
BLANCHARD
FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK
Leslie
KENDALL
SPRINGS
FAYETTE
Belmont
Calamine
Fayetteville
Platteville
Ipswich
LAMONT
Lamont
Argyle
ARGYLE
ELK GROVE
Elk Grove
SEYMOUR
Darlington
WIOTA
Wiota
Cuba City
DARLING
TON
Town of
Smelser
Adams
3-N
2-N


Highland
Union Mills
RIDGEWAY
Blue Mounds
DODGEVILLE
Barneveld
BRIGHAM
Ridgeway
T-6-N
Montfort
EDEN
Whitson
Edmund
Cobb
Dodgeville
Linden
MIFFLIN
Livingston
T-5-N
MINERAL POINT
Jonesdale
MOSCOW
LINDEN
Mifflin
Holandale
Mineral Point
WALDWICK
Rewey
Moscow
Waldwick
T-4-N
WILLOW
BELMONT


BELMONT
FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK
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Belmont
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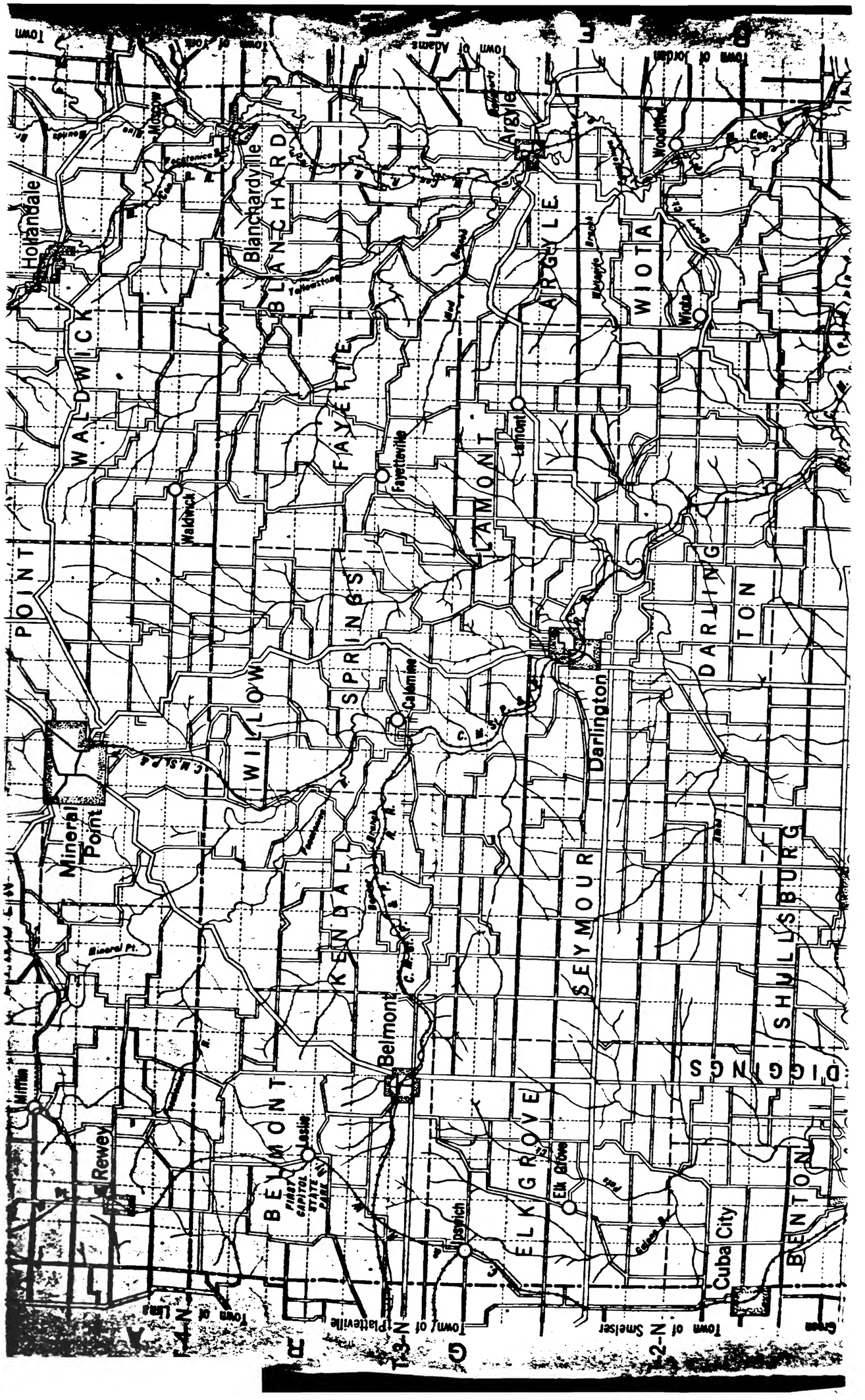
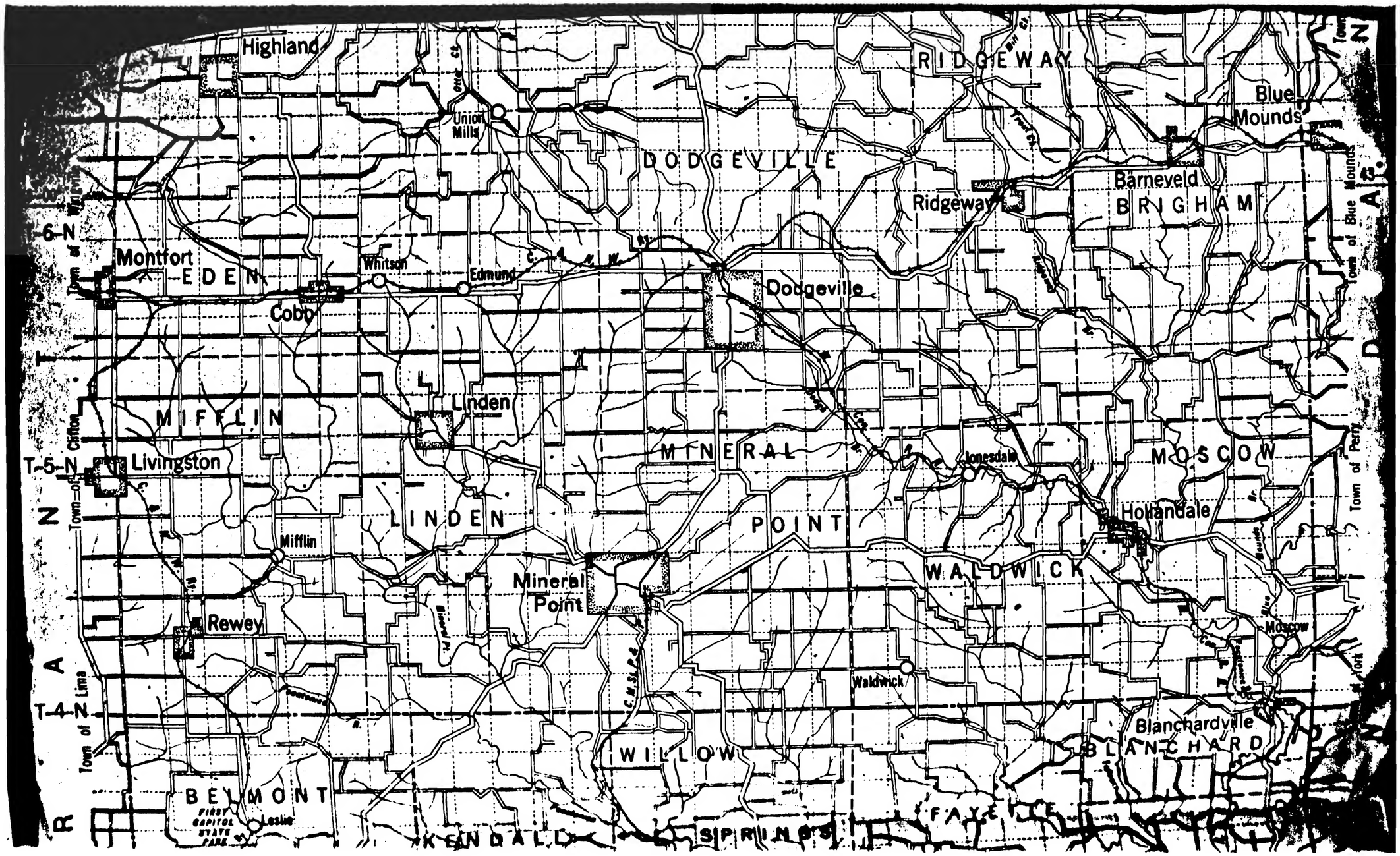
Argyle
ARGYLE
ELK GROVE
Elk Grove
SEYMOUR
Darlington
WIOTA
Woodford
Wiota
T-2-N
Cuba City
DARLING
TON
SHULLSBURG
BENTON
Shullsburg
Gratiot
Benton
Lead Mine
Dunbarton
South Wayne
T-1-N
Hazel Green
WHITE OAK SPRINGS
MONTICELLO
GRATIOT
WAYNE
Straw-bridge
New Diggings
White Oak Springs
Buncombe
R-1-E
R-2-E
R-3-E
R-4-E
R-5-E
STATE
ILLINOIS
90°-00'


POINT
WALDWICK
BLANCHARD
FAYETTE
LAMONT
ARGYLE
WIOTA
DARLINGTON
SPRINGS
WILLOW
SEYMOUR
SHULLSBURG
BELMONT
KENDALL
ELKGROVE
BENTON
Hollandale
Blanchardville
Argyle
Woodford
Waldwick
Fayetteville
Lamont
Wiota
Darlington
Calamine
Mineral Point
Belmont
Lesia
Rewey
Platteville
Elk Grove
Cuba City
Patch
Town of Jordan
Town of Adams
Town of York
Town of Linden
Town of Smelser
T2-N
R-3-G


Highland
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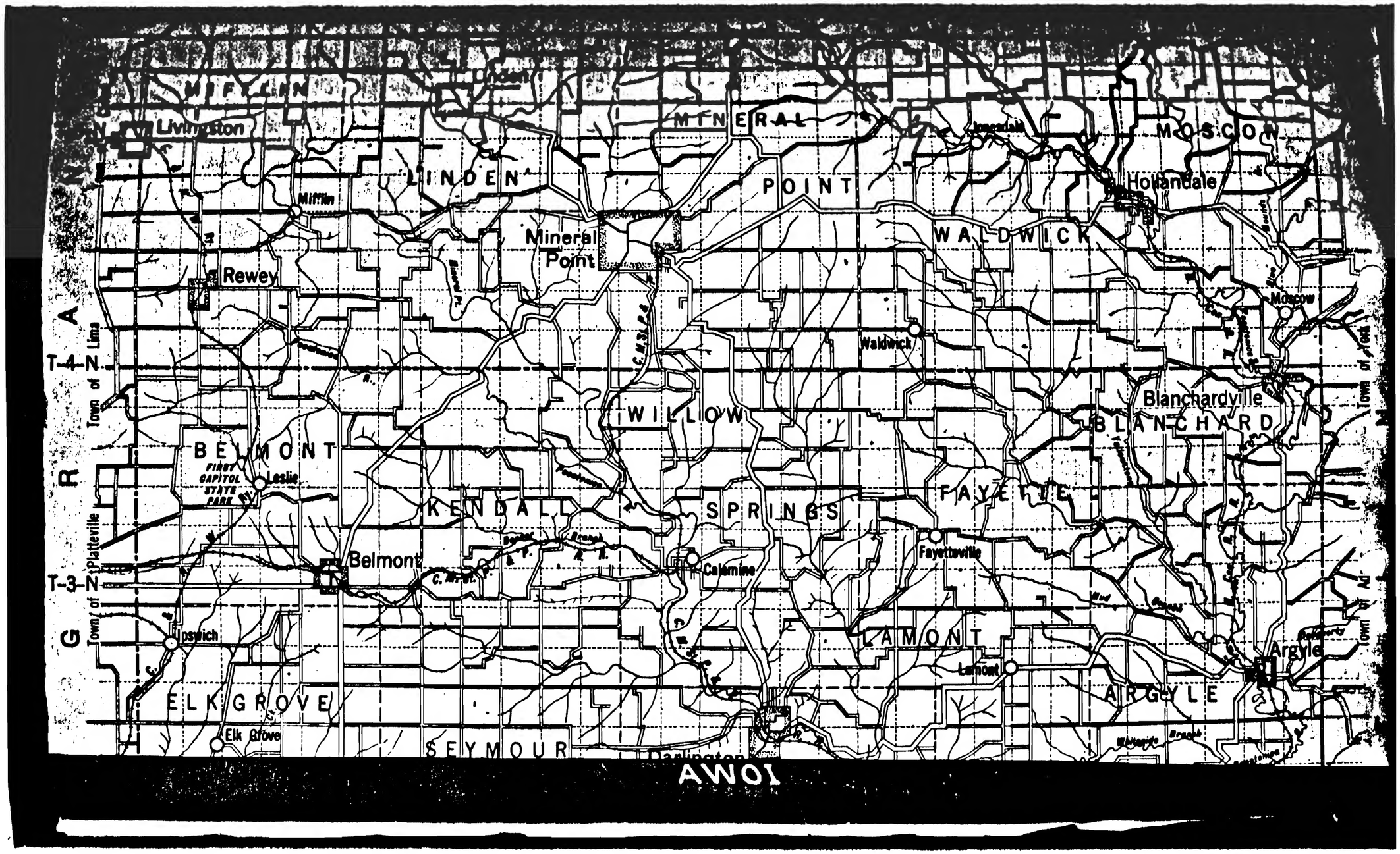
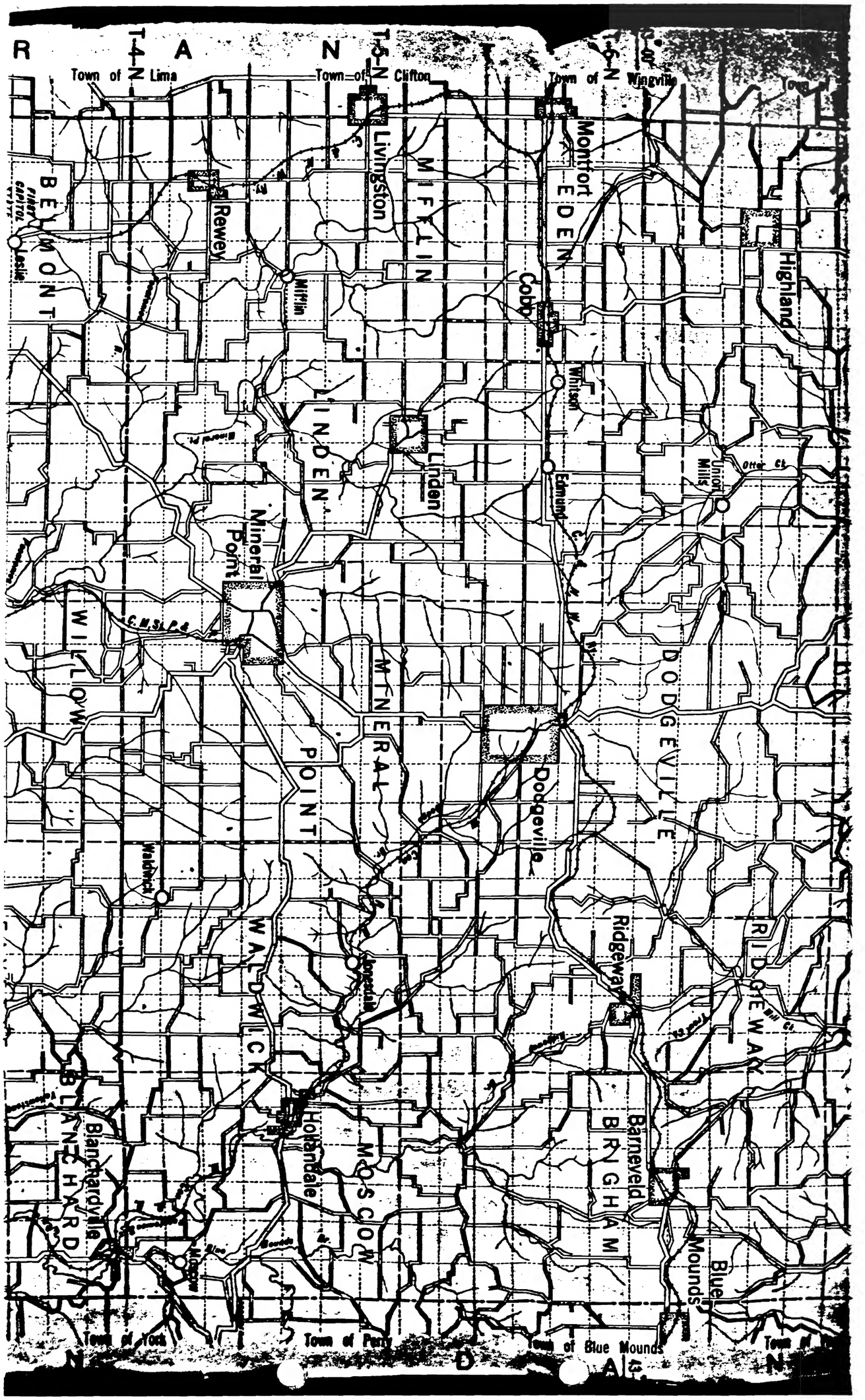
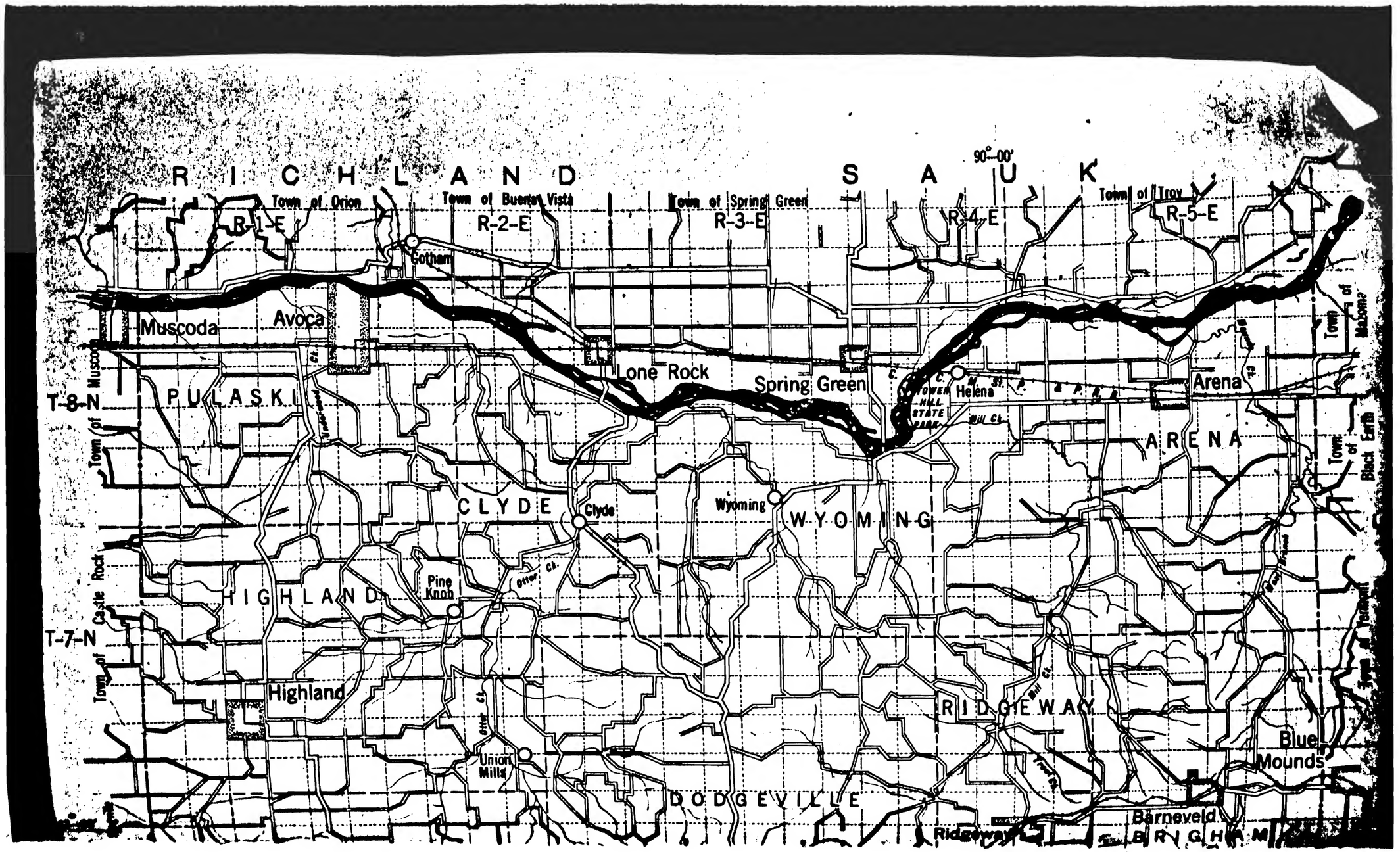
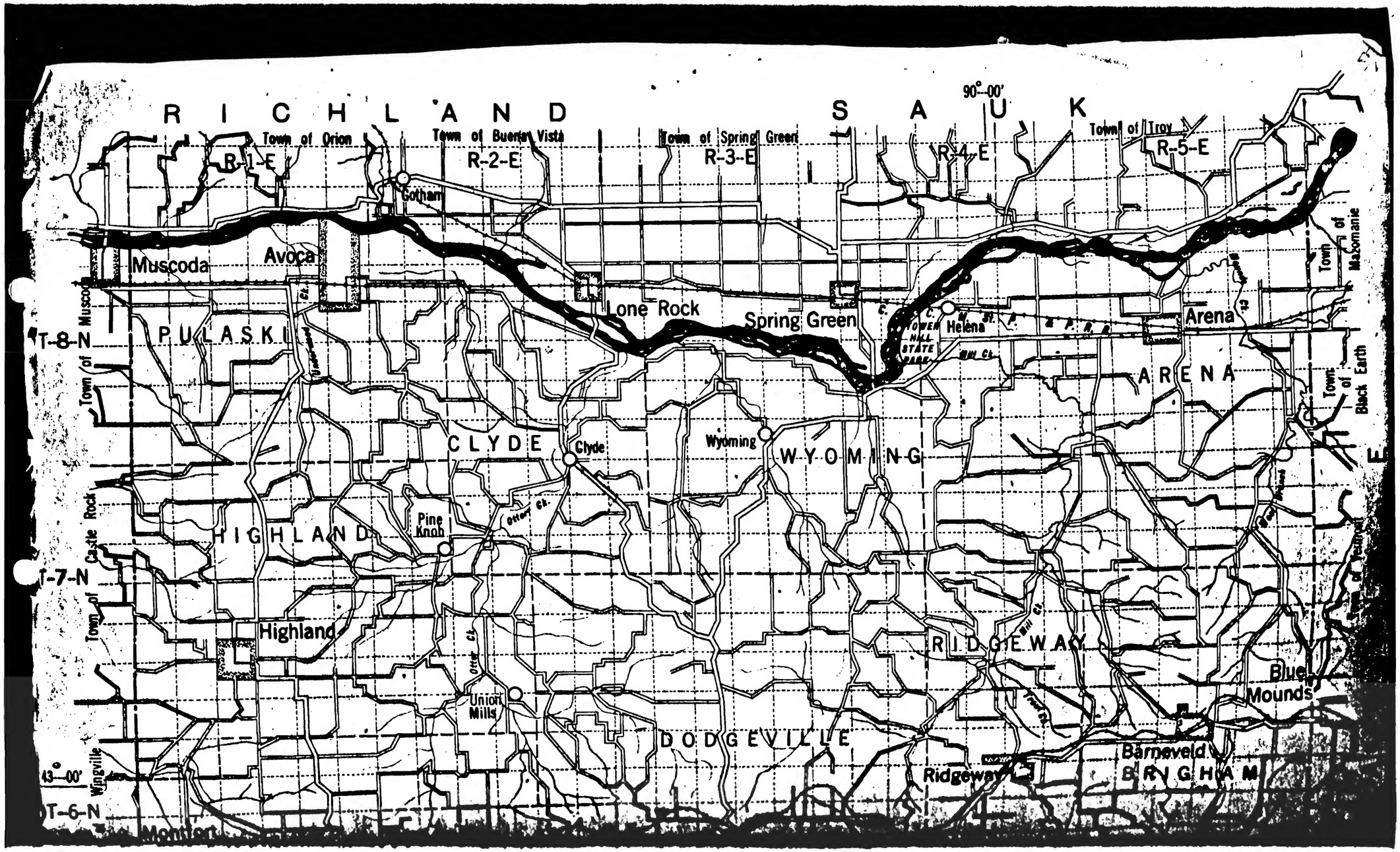
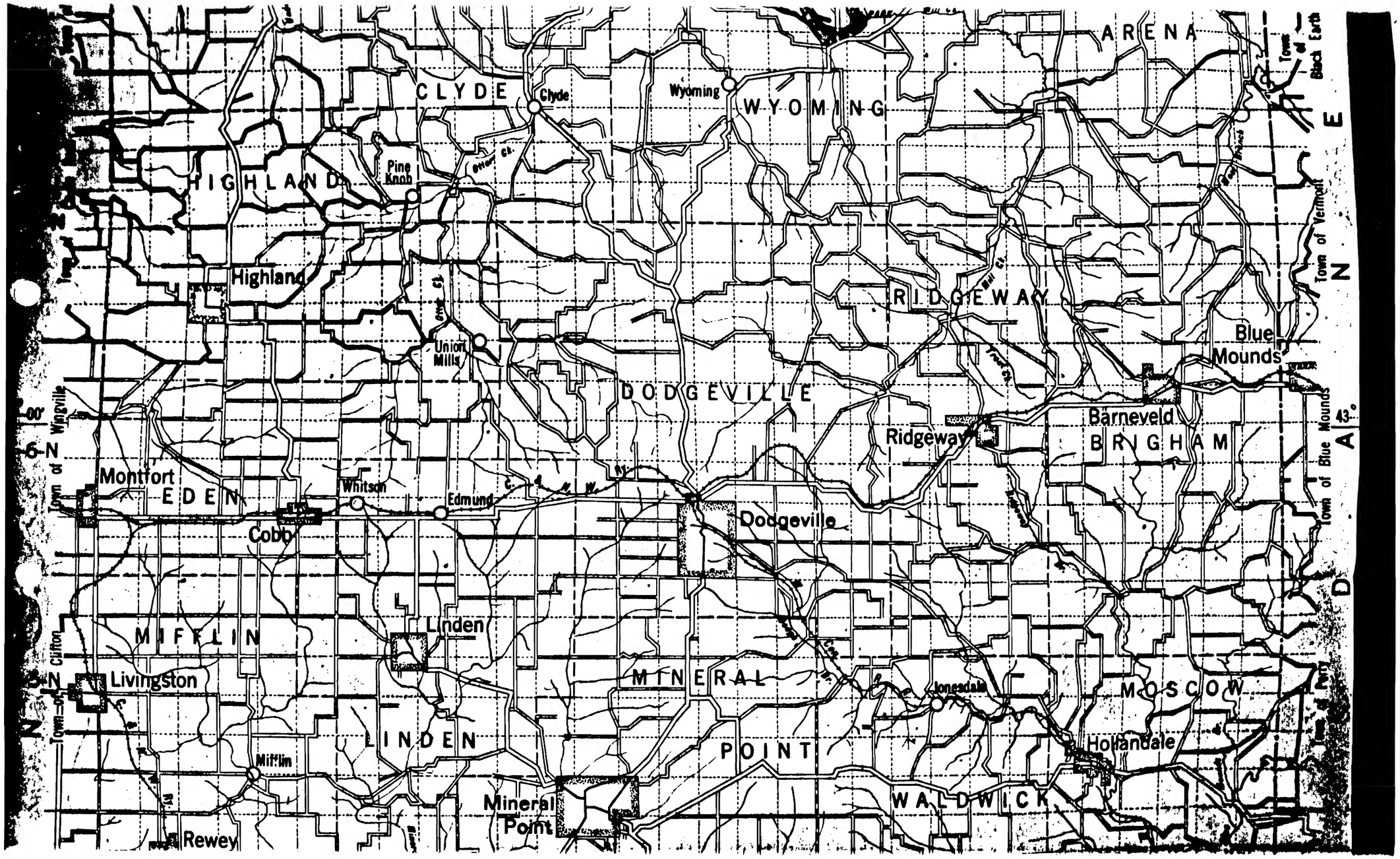
RIDGEWAY
Blue Mounds
DODGEVILLE
Barneveld
BRIGHAM
Ridgeway
T-6-N
Montfort
EDEN
Whitson
Edmund
Cobb
Dodgeville
Linden
MIFFLIN
MINERAL POINT
Jonesdale
MOSCOW
Livingston
T-5-N
Town of Clifton
LINDEN
Mifflin
Mineral Point
Hollandale
WALDWICK
Rewey
Moscow
Waldwick
T-4-N
Town of Lima
Blanchardville
BLANCHARD
WILLOW
BELMONT
FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK
Leslie
KENDALL
SPRINGS
FAYETTE
Town of Perry
Town of Blue Mounds

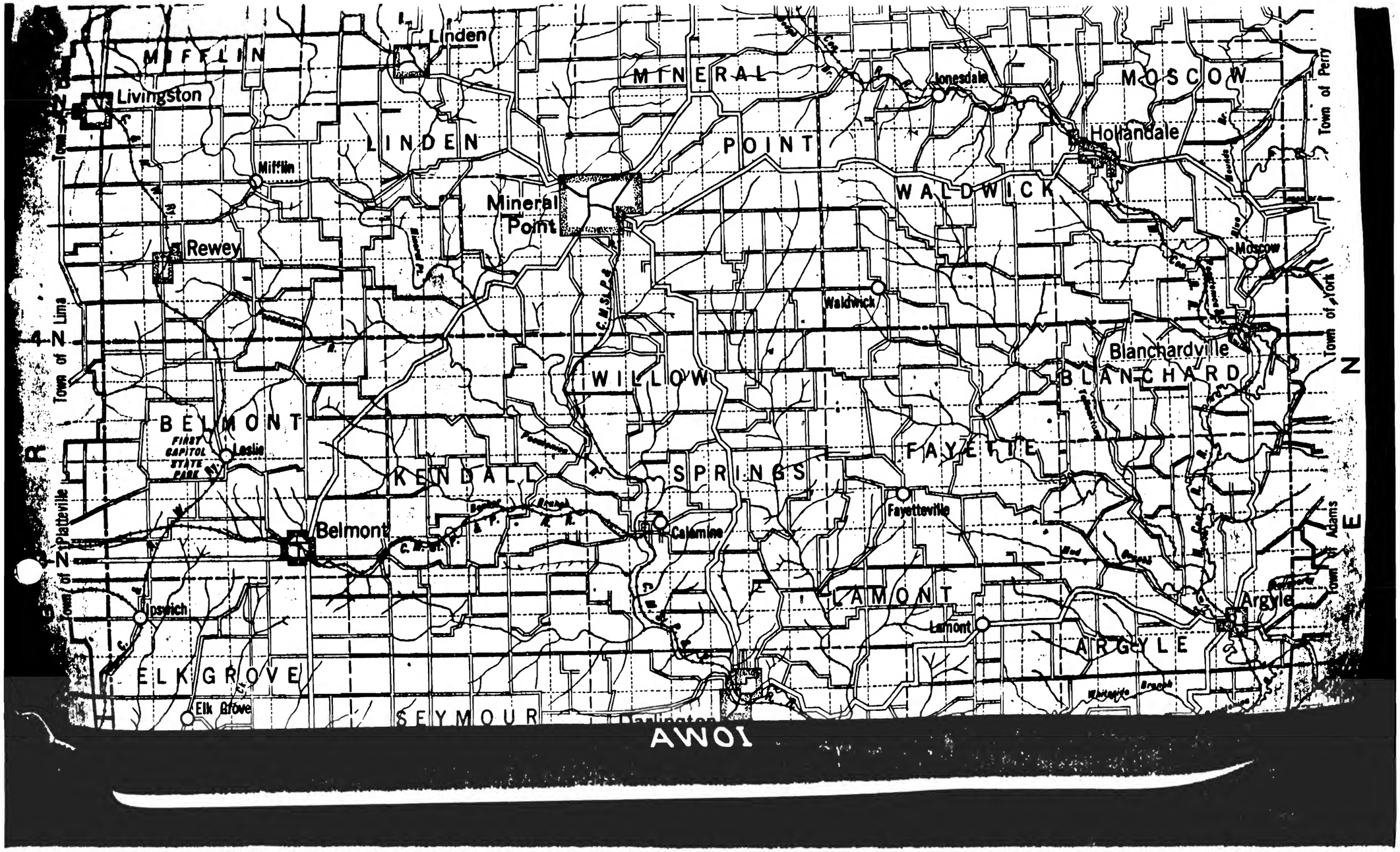

Livingston
MINERAL
POINT
LINDEN
Mifflin
Mineral Point
Rewey
WALDWICK
Hollandale
MOSCOW
Moscow
Waldwich
Blanchardville
BLANCHARD
WILLOW
BELMONT
FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK
Leslie
KENDALL
SPRINGS
FAYETTE
Belmont
Calamine
Fayetteville
Platteville
Town of Lima
T-4-N
T-3-N
Ipswich
LAMONT
Lamont
Argyle
ARGYLE
ELK GROVE
Elk Grove
SEYMOUR
Darlington
GRANT
AWOI


R A N
T-4-N
T-5-N
T-6-N
Town of Lima
Town of Clifton
Town of Wingville
Livingston
Rewey
Leslie
Mifflin
Cobb
Monfort
Highland
Whitson
Linden
Union Mills
Edmund
Mineral Point
Dodgeville
Ridgeway
Barneveld
Blue Mounds
Waldwick
Jonesdale
Hollandale
Blanchardville
Town of Perry
Town of Blue Mounds
BELMONT
MIFFLIN
LINDEN
MINERAL POINT
WALWORTH
MOSCOW
DODGEVILLE
RIDGEWAY
BARNEVELD
BLANCHARD
WILLOW
Otter Ct.
Bluff Pl.
Bluff Ct.
43


R I C H L A N D
S A U K
90°-00'
Town of Orion
R-1-E
Town of Buena Vista
R-2-E
Town of Spring Green
R-3-E
R-4-E
Town of Troy
R-5-E
Gotham
Muscoda
Avoca
Lone Rock
Spring Green
Helena
Arena
Town of Muscoda
T-8-N
P U L A S K I
Town of Black Earth
A R E N A
CLYDE
Clyde
Wyoming
W Y O M I N G
Pine Knob
H I G H L A N D
Town of Castle Rock
T-7-N
Highland
Union Mills
R I D G E W A Y
Blue Mounds
D O D G E V I L L E
Ridgeway
Barneveld
B R I G H A M


RICHLAND
SAUK
90°-00'
Town of Orion
Town of Buena Vista
Town of Spring Green
Town of Troy
R-1-E
R-2-E
R-3-E
R-4-E
R-5-E
Gotham
Muscoda
Avoca
Lone Rock
Spring Green
Helena
Arena
Town of Muscoda
Town of Mazomanie
Town of Black Earth
T-8-N
PULASKI
ARENA
CLYDE
Clyde
Wyoming
WYOMING
Pine Knob
Otter Ck.
Mill Ck.
Castle Rock
HIGHLAND
T-7-N
Highland
RIDGEWAY
Blue Mounds
Union Mills
DODGEVILLE
Barneveld
Ridgeway
BRIGHAM
43°-00'
Wingville
T-6-N
Mentor


CLYDE
Clyde
Wyoming
WYOMING
ARENA
Town of Black Earth
HIGHLAND
Pine Knob
Otter Cr.
Highland
Union Mills
Town of Vermont
RIDGEWAY
Bell Cr.
Trout Cr.
Blue Mounds
DODGEVILLE
Barneveld
Ridgeway
BRIGHAM
Town of Blue Mounds
43°
90°
Wingville
6 N
Montfort
EDEN
Whitson
Edmund
Cobb
Dodgeville
MIFFLIN
Linden
Clifton
5 N
Livingston
MINERAL POINT
Ironsdale
MOSCOW
Holandale
LINDEN
Mifflin
Mineral Point
WALDWICK
Rewey


MIFFLIN
Linden
MINERAL
Jonesdale
MOSCOW
Town of Perry
Livingston
LINDEN
POINT
Holtandale
Mifflin
WALDWICK
Mineral Point
Rewey
Moscow
Waldwick
Town of York
Blanchardville
WILLOW
BLANCHARD
Town of Lima
BELMONT
FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK
Leslie
KENDALL
SPRINGS
FAYETTE
Fayetteville
Belmont
Calamine
Town of Platteville
LAMONT
Ipswich
Lamont
Argyle
Town of Adams
ELK GROVE
Elk Grove
SEYMOUR
AWOI

PART OF N

WHITEWATER

Town 4 North Parts of Sec. 3 & 4 Range 15 East

THE THRIFT PRESS ROCKFORD, ILL.

SCALE: 1 INCH–400 FEET

WM. OEHRKE
J. McGEE
A. BROWN
F. KILGORA
J. COLEMAN
A. CRANDEL
MARY COLE
M. BONNETT
T. COOK
B. HOLLINGER
MRS. J.E. EAGLES
R. HAUBENSCHILD
C. OEHRKE
A. ROGERS
BUELL
CRAVATH ST.
RANDOLPH ST.
DANVILLE ADD.
DANN'S ADD.
BELKNAP'S ADD.
CORYDON PRATT'S ADD.
QUEEN ST.
KING ST.
NORTH ST.
TRIPP'S 2ND ADD.
CHERRY ST.
WAKELY ST.
OAK GROVE CEMETERY
SCHOOL
ADD. 7
COOK ST.
NEWCOMB ST.
CHICAGO ST.
HAZEL ST.
OAK ST.
STATE ST.
ESTERLY'S ADD.
WISCONSIN ST.
MILWAUKEE ST.
ESTERLY'S LAND
A STONE
SUB.
C. GUNDERSON EST. ADD.
ESTERLY ST.
GREEN ST.
TRIPP'S SUB. OF RIDGE FARM
DANN ST.
ESTERLY'S 4
HALL'S
WILLARD ST.
TAFT ST.
RICE ST.
CLAY ST.
ADD.
LIBBY, MCNEIL & LIBBY
H. E. & F. ESTERLY
ANTON GACH
HALL ST.
JANE ST.
M. DYER ET AL
MRS. E. GRIFFIN
O. COBURN
TRIPP
LAKE

Fr 1 Part 1.

S

PART OF

WHITEWATER

Town 4 North Parts of Sec. 3 & 4 Range 15 East

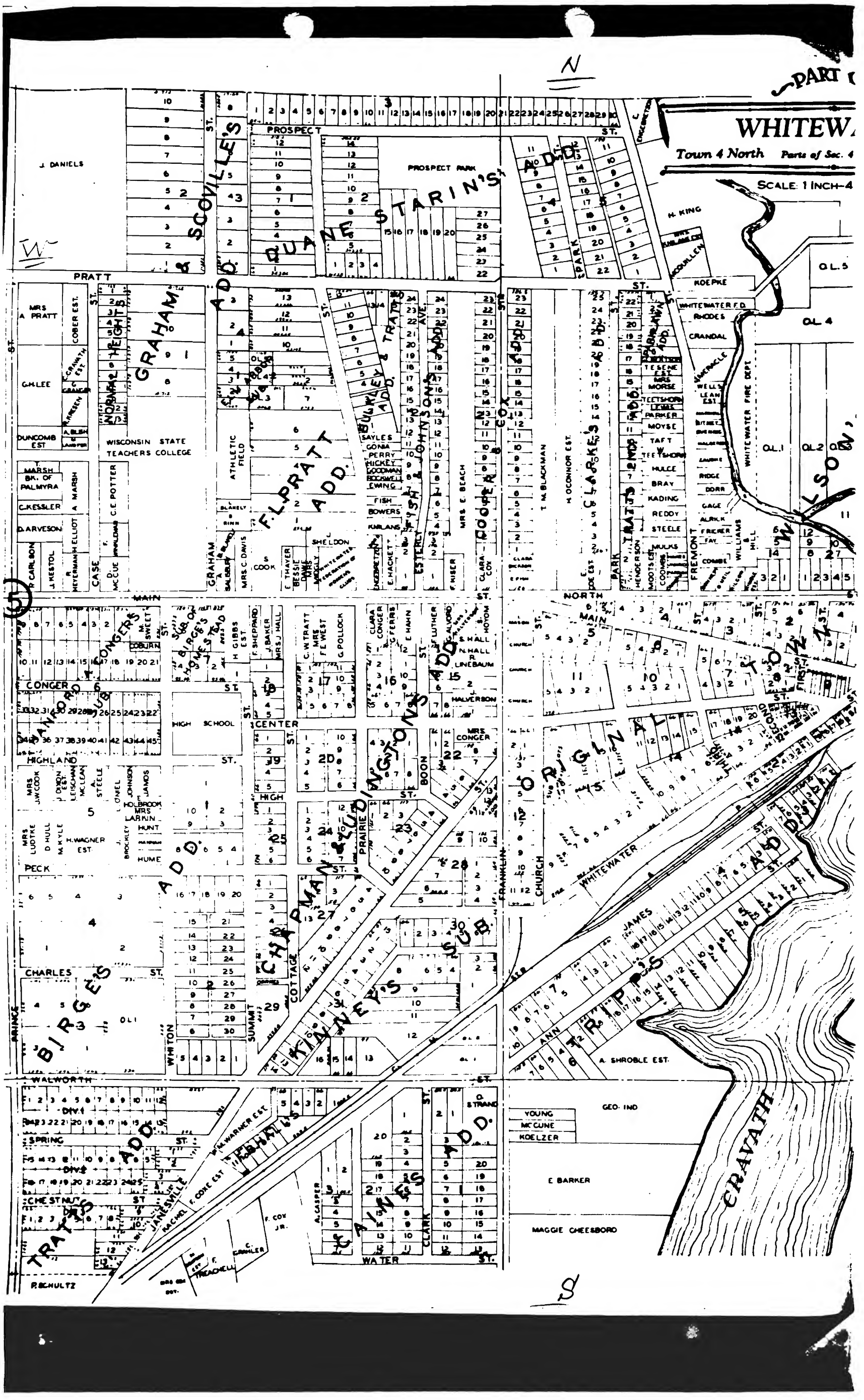
THE THRIFT PRESS ROCKFORD, ILLS.

SCALE: 1 INCH–400 FEET

N

WM. OEHRKE
J. MCGEE
A. BROWN
F. KILGORA
J. COLEMAN
A. CRANDEL
MARY COLE
M. BONNETT
T. COOK
B. HOLLINGER
MRS. J. E. EAGLES
MRS. T. J. DORR
CRAVATH ST.
RANDOLPH ST.
DANVILLE ST.
QUEEN ST.
KING ST.
CHICAGO ST.
CORYDON PRATT'S ADD.
JOSEPH ADD.
DAVIS ADD.
BELKNAP'S ADD.
2ND ADD.
OAK GROVE CEMETERY
SCHOOL
COOK ST.
NEWCOMB ST.
HAZEL ST.
OAK ST.
EAST ST.
C. M. ST. P. & P. R.R.
SCHALL'S ADD.
WALKER ST.
TAFT ST.
RICE ST.
WM. WALDRON
ESTERLY'S LAND SUB
MILWAUKEE ST.
ESTERLY'S ADD.
C. GUNDERSON EST
DANN ST.
A. STONE
ANTON GACH
VANZANDT
S. JOHNSON
HALL ST.
JANE ST.
H. E. & F. ESTERLY
M. DYER ET AL
J. HUERMAN
H. NELSON
TRIPP
LAKE

S


WHITEW
Town 4 North
SCALE: 1 INCH-4
PROSPECT
PROSPECT PARK
PRATT
MAIN
NORTH
WALWORTH
CENTER
HIGHLAND
PECK
SPRING
CHESTNUT
CHARLES
WATER
SCOVILLE'S ADD.
DUANE STARIN'S ADD.
GRAHAM HEIGHTS ADD.
F.L. PRATT ADD.
BULKLEY & TRATT'S ADD.
ESTERLY FISH & JOHNSONS ADD.
COOPER & CLARKE'S ADD.
BIRGE'S SUB.
HAMILTON'S SUB.
PRAIRIE HOMESTEAD
CHAPMAN'S SUB.
TRATT'S ADD.
WHITEWATER FIRE DEPT
WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
ATHLETIC FIELD
HIGH SCHOOL
WHITEWATER
CRAVATH
J. DANIELS
H. KING
ROEPKE
RHODES
CRANDAL
TAFT
REDDY
STEELE
BRAY
KADING
MOYSE
PARKER
FREMONT
WILLIAMS
A. SHROBLE EST.
GEO. IND
YOUNG
MC CUNE
KOELZER
E BARKER
MAGGIE CHEESBORO
P. SCHULTZ
O.L. 1
O.L. 2
O.L. 3
O.L. 4
O.L. 5

PART OF WHITEWATER

Town 4 North Parts of Sec. 4 & 5 Range 15 East

SCALE: 1 INCH–400 FEET

N

E

S

#1 Part 2

PROSPECT PARK

DUANE STARIN'S ADD.

SPARK ST.

H. KING

WHITEWATER CLAY PRODUCTS CO.

T. ERVIN

ROEPKE ST.

WHITEWATER F.D.

RHODES

CRANDAL

EMERACLE

WELLS LEAN EST

WHITEWATER FIRE DEPT

Q.L. 5

Q.L. 4

Q.L. 1

Q.L. 2

WILSON'S ADD.

WILSON ST.

JEFFERSON ST.

BULKLEY & TRATT'S ADD.

F.L. PRATT ADD.

ATHLETIC FIELD

MRS C DAVIS

SHELDON

E. THAYER

BESSIE ONE

MOLLY

COOK

SAYLES

GONIA

PERRY

HICKEY

GOODMAN

ROCKWELL

EWING

FISH

BOWERS

KNILANS

ESTERLY J. & JOHNSON'S ADD.

MRS E BEACH

F HISER

COOPER & COX ADD.

CLARA COOPER

T. M. BLACKMAN

H. O'CONNOR EST.

E. COE EST.

CLARK'S 2ND ADD.

PARK ST.

HENDERSON

MOOTS EST.

COOMBS

TRATT'S ADD.

TESENE EST

MRS MORSE

TEETSHORN

LEWIS

PARKER

MOYSE

TAFT

W. TEETSHORN

HULCE

BRAY

KADING

REDDY

STEELE

MULKS

FREMONT ST.

WILLIAMS & HILL

RIDGE

DORR

GAGE

ALRICK

FRICKER

FAY

COMBE

NORTH MAIN ST.

ORIGINAL PLAT

FIRST ST.

SECOND ST.

THIRD ST.

WHITEWATER

CHURCH

FRANKLIN

CHAPMAN & LUDLOW'S ADD.

PRAIRIE AVE.

HIGH ST.

BOON ST.

CENTER ST.

MRS CONGER

HALVERSON

LINEBAUM

S. HALL

N. HALL

R

S. HOYOM

G. POLLOCK

C. W. TRATT

MRS F. E. WEST

CLARA CONGER

G. FEERS

E. HAHN

F. SHEPPARD

J. BAKER

MRS J. HALL

H. GIBBS EST

KINNEY'S SUB.

COTTAGE

SUMMIT

JAMES

ANN

A. SHROBLE EST.

TRIPP'S ADD.

LAKE

CEMETERY

CRAVATH

GEO. IND

YOUNG

MC CUNE

KOELZER

E BARKER

MAGGIE CHEESBORO

F. ANDERSON

SAYLES ADD.

O. STRAND

A. CASPER

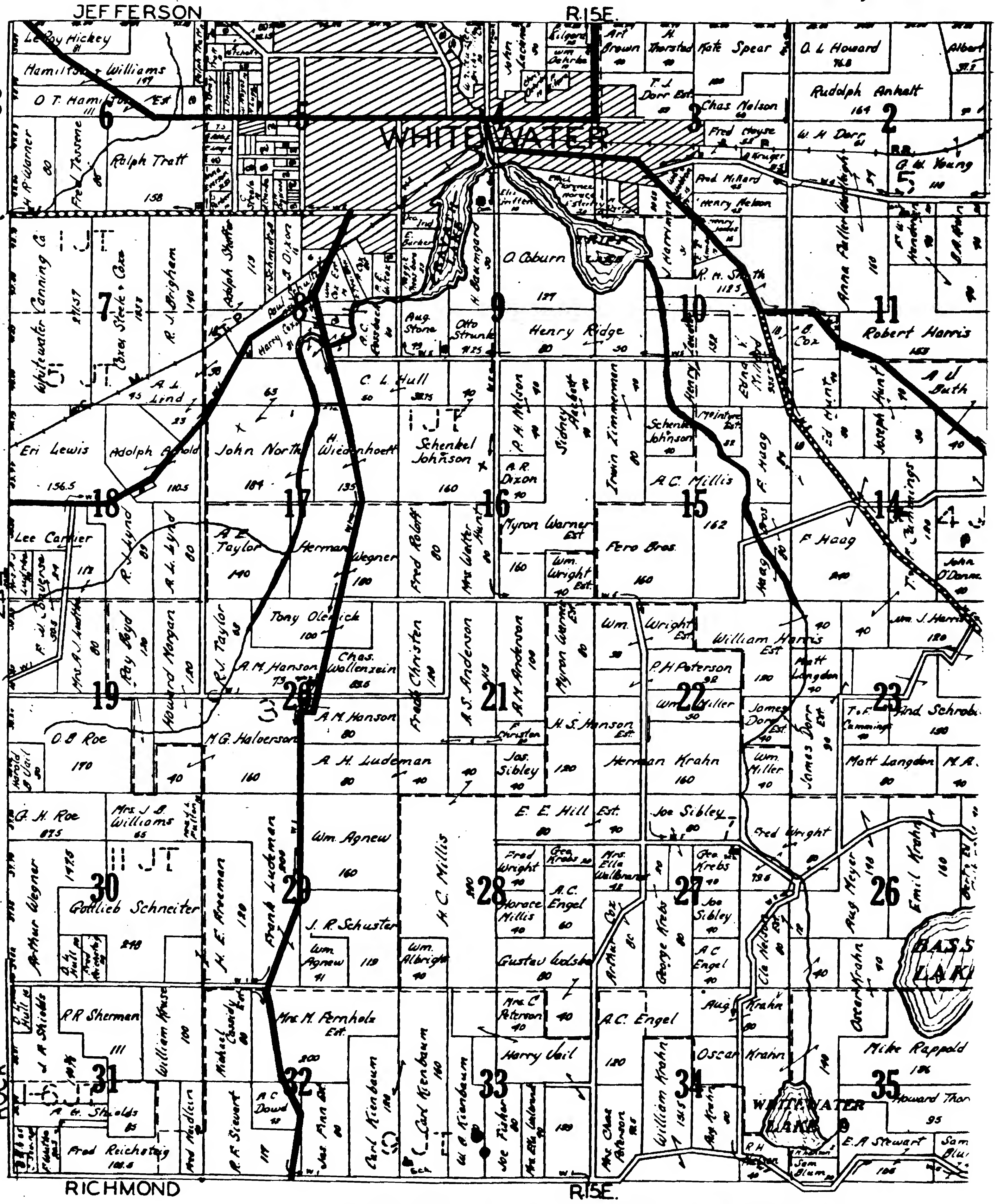
CLARK

WATER ST.

ROBHALL'S

MAP OF
Whitewater Township
Town 4 North — Range 15 East

SCALE 2 INCHES 1 MILE



List of Small Property Owners in this Township Shown on Map by Numbers:

No.	Sec.	Name	Acres
1	1	P. B. Eves	
1	4	K. C. Tylon	
2		H. King	
1	5	Mrs. Fred Cooper	5.15
2		W. J. Kyle	4.
3		A. S. Anderson	1.5
4		Frank Hollinger	7
5		Jim Moriarty	22.15
6		Mary Welch	2
7		Otto A. Reetz	
8		J. M. Tee	
9		J. C. Youngclause	
10		Adam Channing	
11		Geo. Dennis	
12		W. Walmer	9.
13		Laura Will	4.
14		M. Maas	1
15		F. Bliss	
16		H. Krapt	1
1	6	H. O. Hamilton	12
2		Albert M. Gray	2
1	8	W. H. Cox	5
2		C. M. Thorne	
3		Paul Wenzel	
1	9	James O'Donnell	1
1	11	Steven Johnson	10
1	18	Mathew McLean	3
2		Whitewater Canning Co.	
1	24	Geo. Bromley Est.	1
1	31	L. C. Utter Est.	3

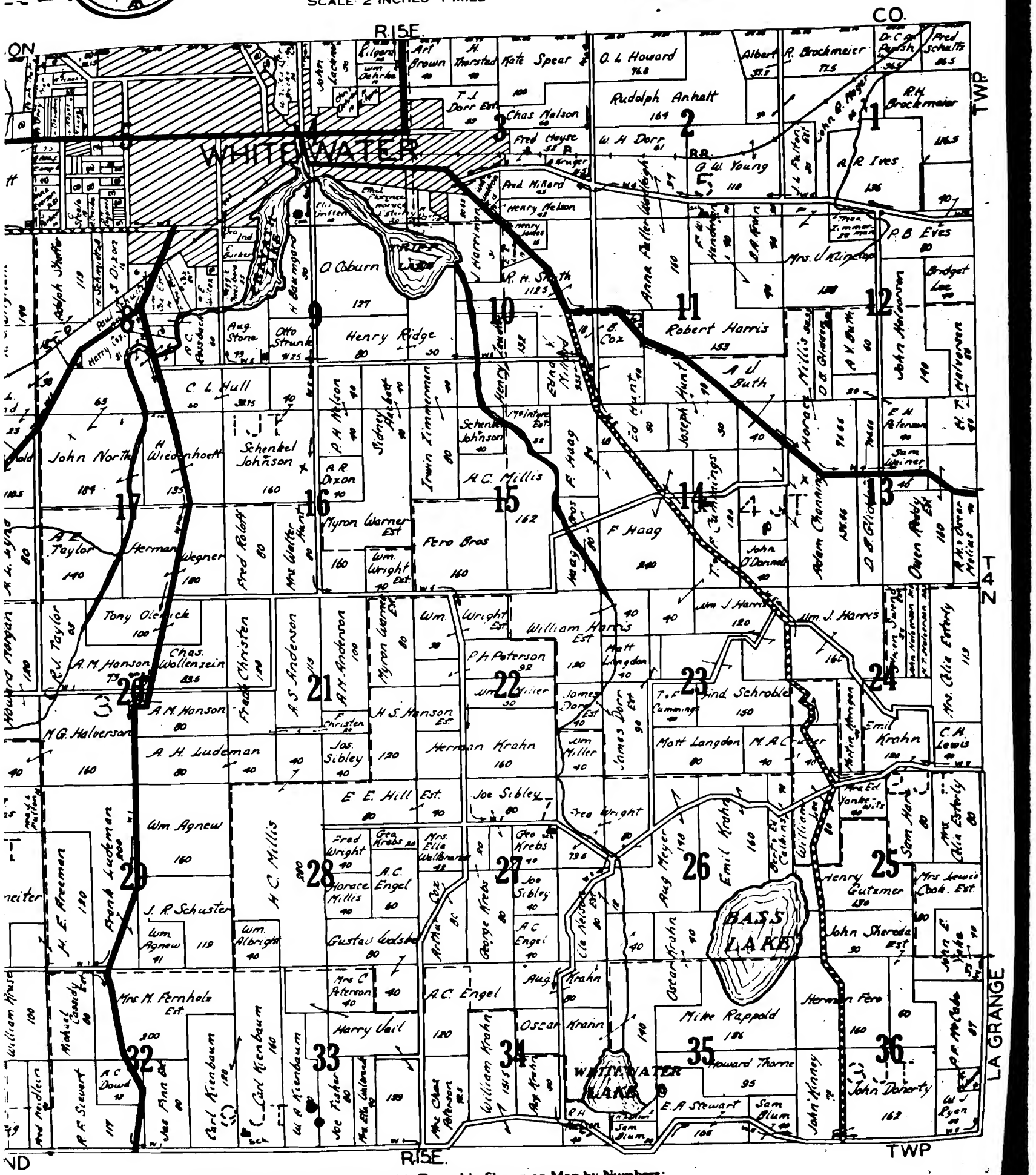
MAP OF

Whitewater Township

Town 4 North — Range 15 East

THE THRIFT PRESS ROCKFORD, ILL.

SCALE 2 INCHES 1 MILE



List of Small Property Owners in this Township Shown on Map by Numbers:

No.	Sec.	Name	Acres
1	1	T.P.H. Estes	
1	1	C.E. Upton	
2	1	H. King	
3	1	Mrs. Fred Cooper	5.14
4	1	W.J. Kyle	1
5	1	A.S. Anderson	1.5
6	1	Frank Hollinger	7
7	1	Jno. Moriarty	22.15
8	1	Mary Welch	7
9	1	Otto V. Kurtz	
10	1	J.M. Fox	
11	1	J.C. Vonnegelanss	
12	1	Adams Channing	
13	1	Geo. Dennis	
14	1	W. Wallmer	9
15	1	Laura Wall	1
16	1	M. Mass	1
17	1	E. Bliss	
18	1	H. Koepf	1
1	6	H.O. Hamilton	12
2	6	Albert M. Gray	2
3	6	W.H. Cox	4
4	6	C.M. Thorne	
5	6	Paul Wenzel	
1	9	James O'Donnell	1
1	11	Steve Jonnson	10
1	18	Mathew McLean	3
2		Whitewater Cemetery Co.	
1	24	Geo. Bromley Est.	1
1	31	L.C. Utter Est	3

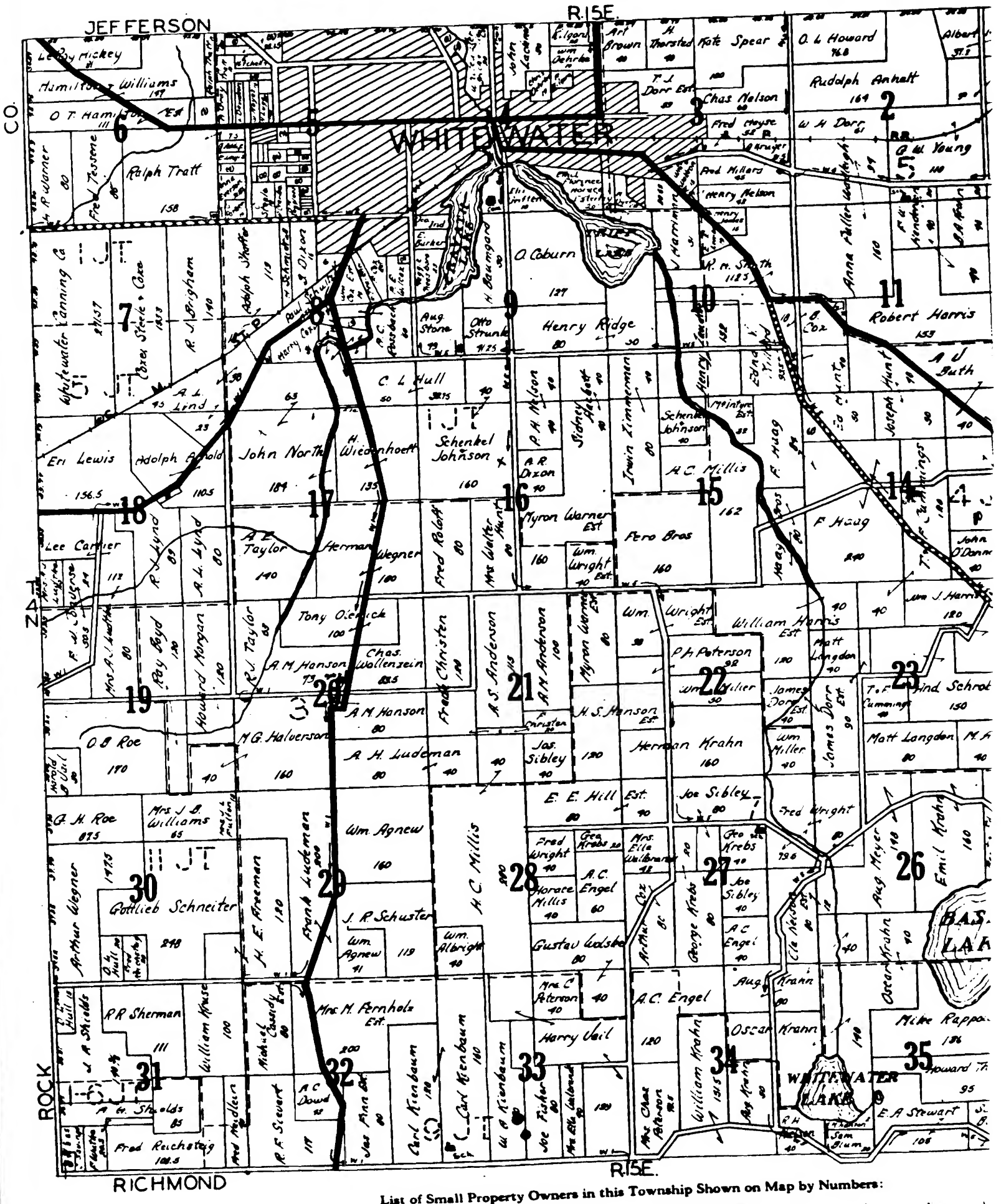
MAP OF

Whitewater Township

Town 4 North — Range 15 East

SCALE 2 INCHES 1 MILE

THE THRIFT PRESS — T·T·P — ROCKFORD, ILL.



List of Small Property Owners in this Township Shown on Map by Numbers:

No.	Sec.	Name	Acres
1	1	P. G. Ekes	
1	1	A. C. Dolan	
2	1	H. Kratz	
3	1	Mrs. Fred Cooper	5 Lt
3	2	W. J. Kyle	1
3	3	A. S. Anderson	1 Lt
4	3	Frank Hollinger	1
5	3	Jim Morarity	22 Lt
6	3	Mary Welch	2
7	3	Otto A. Reetz	
8	3	J. M. Tice	
9	3	J. C. Youngclause	
10	3	Adam Channing	
11	3	Geo. Dennis	
12	3	W. Walmer	9
13	3	Laura Witt	1
11	11	M. Mass	1
11	11	E. Bliss	
11	11	H. Kroger	1
1	11	H. C. Hamilton	12
2	11	Albert M. Gray	2
2	11	W. H. Cox	4
2	11	M. Thorne	
2	11	Paul Wenzel	
1	9	James O'Donnell	
1	11	Steve Johnson	
1	15	Marcus M. Lee	
2		Whitewater Cemetery Co.	
1	21	Geo. Brunner Est	
1	21	C. Ehret Est	

MAP OF

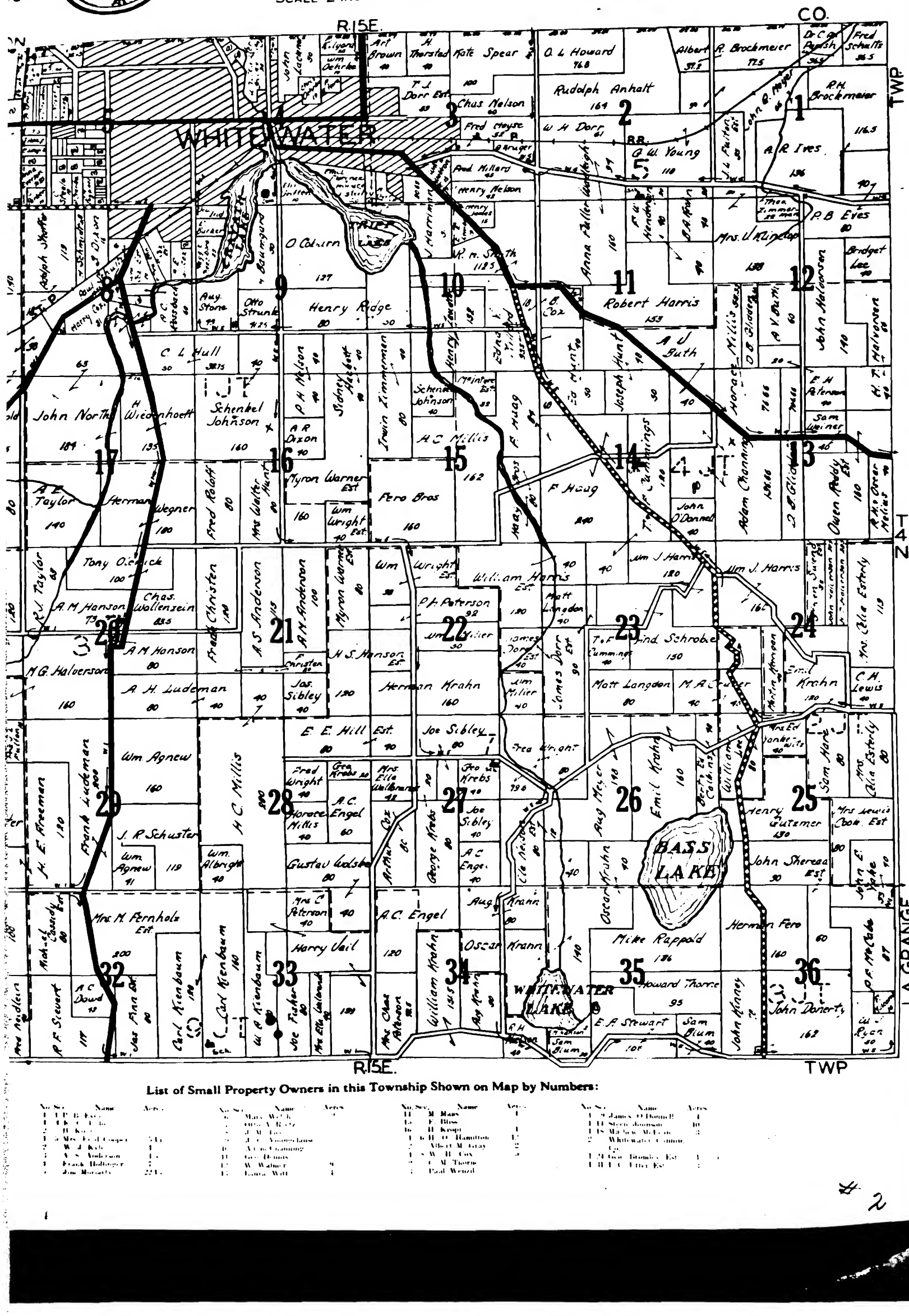
Whitewater Township

Town 4 North — Range 15 East

SCALE 2 INCHES 1 MILE

THE THRIFT PRESS — ROCKFORD, ILL.

Sm.
Ch.
Cem.
R.F.D.



List of Small Property Owners in this Township Shown on Map by Numbers:

No.	Sec.	Name	Acres
1	1	P. B. Eves	
2	1	A. R. Ives	
3	1	H. Kerr	
4	1	Mrs. Fred Cooper	5.11
5	2	W. J. Kirk	1
6	2	A. S. Anderson	1
7	2	Frank Hollinger	1
8	2	Jim Mercatti	22 1/2
9	3	Mary Welch	
10	3	Mrs. A. Ritz	
11	3	J. M. Lee	
12	3	J. C. Vanderlaan	
13	10	Alvin Channing	
14	11	Geo. Dennis	
15	12	W. Wallace	9
16	12	Laura Will	1
17	11	M. Mass	1
18	11	E. Bliss	
19	11	H. Kropt	1
20	14	H. C. Hamilton	1.5
21	14	Albert M. Gray	2
22	14	W. H. Cox	3
23	14	C. M. Thorn	
24	14	Paul Wenzel	
25	15	James O'Donnell	1
26	15	Steve Jovanovich	10
27	15	Mathew McEvoy	3
28		Whitewater Common Pa.	
29	15	Chas. Brombey Est.	1
30	15	H. C. Otter Est.	1

4 2

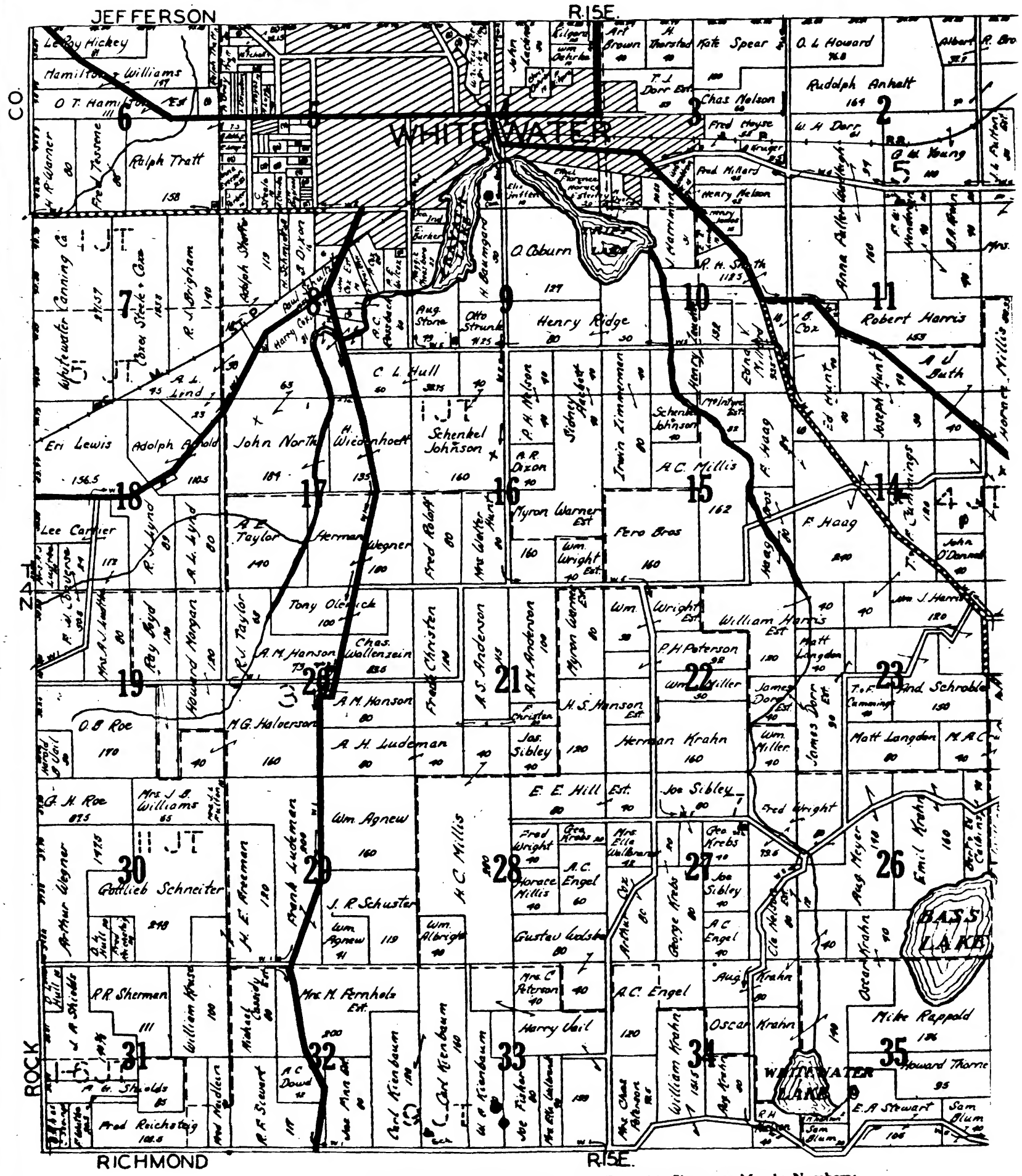
MAP OF

Whitewater Township

Town 4 North — Range 15 East

THE THRIFT PRESS ROCKFORD, ILL.

SCALE 2 INCHES 1 MILE



List of Small Property Owners in this Township Shown on Map by Numbers:

No.	Sec.	Name	Acres
1	1	P. B. Exes	
2	4	R. C. Ogden	
3		H. Kunz	
4	5	Mrs. Fred Cooper	5.11
5		W. J. Kyle	4
6		A. S. Anderson	4.5
7		Frank Hollinger	7
8		Jim Moriarty	22.15
9		Mary Welch	2
10		Otto A. Reetz	
11		J. M. Tice	
12		J. C. Youngclause	
13		Adam Chamming	
14		Geo. Benues	
15		W. Wahner	9.
16		Laura Witt	4.
17		M. Maas	1
18		F. Bliss	
19		H. Krupt	1
20	6	H. O. Hamilton	12
21		Albert M. Gray	2
22	8	W. H. Cox	4
23		C. M. Thorne	
24		Paul Wenzl	
25		James O Donnell	1
26	14	Steen Johnson	10
27	18	Mathew McLean	3
28	2	Whitewater Country Co.	
29	24	Geo. Brooks Est	1
30	31	C. Otter Est	3

MAP OF

Whitewater Township

Town 4 North — Range 15 East

SCALE 2 INCHES 1 MILE

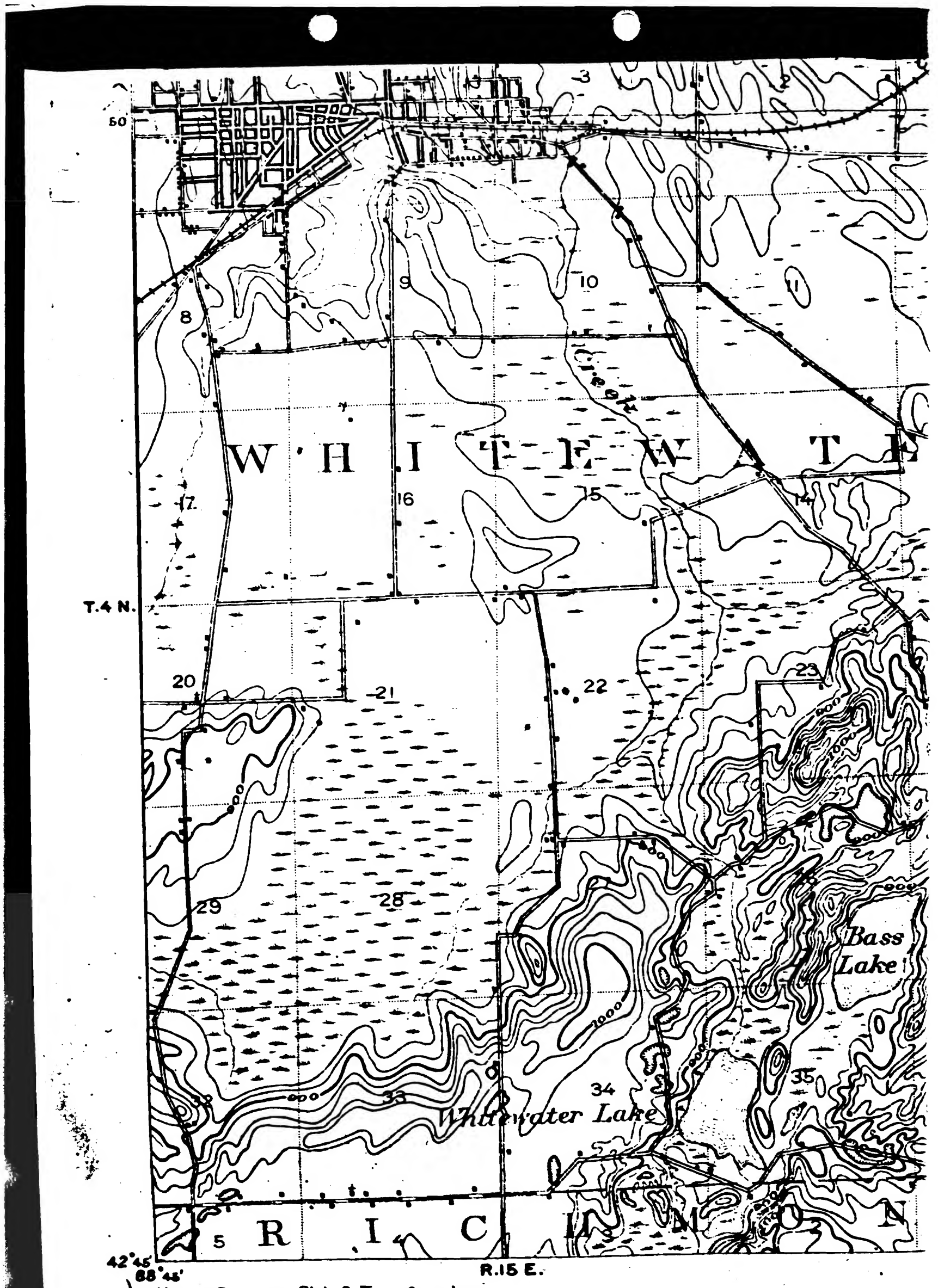
THE THRIFT PRESS ROCKFORD, ILLS.

R.15E. — CO. — TWP 4 N — LA GRANGE — R.15E. — TWP

WHITEWATER — WHITEWATER LAKE — BASS LAKE — Henry Ridge — O. Coburn — Robert Harris — Rudolph Anhalt — Chas Nelson — Fred Hayse — W. H. Dorr — G. W. Young — A. R. Ives — P. B. Eves — R. H. Brockmeier — Anna Fuller — Henry Nelson — Fred Millard — R. H. Smith — Mrs. J. R. Kingsbury — Budget Lee — John Halvorsen — Kate Spear — Art Brown — T. J. Dorr Est. — Albert — R. Brockmeier — Fred Schultz — Thos. Timmerman — Otto Strunk — Aug. Stone — C. L. Hull — A. J. Buth — Joseph Hunt — Ed Haag — Schenkel Johnson — A. C. Millis — A. R. Dixon — Myron Warner Est. — Pero Bros — Wm Wright Est. — F. Haag — John O'Donnell — Adam Channing — Owen Ardaly Est. — Tony Olenicek — Chas. Wollenzein — A. M. Hanson — A. H. Ludeman — Jas. Sibley — H. S. Hanson Est. — A. S. Anderson — A. N. Anderson — Frank Christen — Wm Agnew — J. R. Schuster — Wm. Albright — Gustav Wolske — E. E. Hill Est. — Herman Krahn — Wm Wright Est. — William Harris Est. — P. A. Peterson — Matt Langdon — James Dorr Est. — Wm Miller — Jno. Schroble — Wm J. Harris — Mrs Ella Estenly — C. H. Lewis — Sam Hart — Fred Wright — Geo. Krebs — Joe Sibley — A. C. Engel — Horace Millis — Mrs Ella Wallbaum — Aug Meyer — Emil Krahn — Henry Gutzmer — Mrs Lewis Cook Est. — John Shereda Est. — Mrs. M. Fernholz Est. — Harry Veil — Mike Rappold — Herman Pero — Howard Thorne — E. A. Stewart — Sam Blum — John Doherty — Frank Ludeman — H. C. Millis — Fred Robt — Mrs Walter Hunt — Herman Wegner — Tony Olenicek — A. C. Dowd — Jas Ann Est. — Carl Kienbaum — Wm Fisher — Joe Fisher — Mrs Ella Galland — Mrs Chas Peterson — William Krahn — Aug Krahn — Oscar Krahn — John Kinney — L. F. Stewart — Wm Ryan — O. F. McCabe — Mrs Ella Estenly — Sam Hart — Ed Haag — Irwin Timmerman — Ed Hastings — Joseph Hunt — Horace Millis — Adam Channing — Wm J. Harris — Emil Krahn — Matt Langdon — Jno. Schroble — Wm Miller — James Dorr Est. — Wm Wright Est. — Myron Warner Est. — Pero Bros — A. C. Millis — Schenkel Johnson — Fred Robt — Herman Wegner — Tony Olenicek — Chas. Wollenzein — A. M. Hanson — A. H. Ludeman — Jas. Sibley — H. S. Hanson Est. — A. S. Anderson — A. N. Anderson — Frank Christen — Wm Agnew — J. R. Schuster — Wm. Albright — Gustav Wolske — E. E. Hill Est. — Herman Krahn — Wm Wright Est. — William Harris Est. — P. A. Peterson — Matt Langdon — James Dorr Est. — Wm Miller — Jno. Schroble — Wm J. Harris — Mrs Ella Estenly — C. H. Lewis — Sam Hart — Fred Wright — Geo. Krebs — Joe Sibley — A. C. Engel — Horace Millis — Mrs Ella Wallbaum — Aug Meyer — Emil Krahn — Henry Gutzmer — Mrs Lewis Cook Est. — John Shereda Est. — Mrs. M. Fernholz Est. — Harry Veil — Mike Rappold — Herman Pero — Howard Thorne — E. A. Stewart — Sam Blum — John Doherty — A. C. Dowd — Jas Ann Est. — Carl Kienbaum — Wm Fisher — Joe Fisher — Mrs Ella Galland — Mrs Chas Peterson — William Krahn — Aug Krahn — Oscar Krahn — John Kinney — L. F. Stewart — Wm Ryan — O. F. McCabe — Mrs Ella Estenly — Sam Hart — Ed Haag — Irwin Timmerman — Ed Hastings — Joseph Hunt — Horace Millis — Adam Channing — Wm J. Harris — Emil Krahn — Matt Langdon — Jno. Schroble — Wm Miller — James Dorr Est. — Wm Wright Est. — Myron Warner Est. — Pero Bros — A. C. Millis — Schenkel Johnson — Fred Robt — Herman Wegner — Tony Olenicek — Chas. Wollenzein — A. M. Hanson — A. H. Ludeman — Jas. Sibley — H. S. Hanson Est. — A. S. Anderson — A. N. Anderson — Frank Christen — Wm Agnew — J. R. Schuster — Wm. Albright — Gustav Wolske — E. E. Hill Est. — Herman Krahn — Wm Wright Est. — William Harris Est. — P. A. Peterson — Matt Langdon — James Dorr Est. — Wm Miller — Jno. Schroble — Wm J. Harris — Mrs Ella Estenly — C. H. Lewis — Sam Hart — Fred Wright — Geo. Krebs — Joe Sibley — A. C. Engel — Horace Millis — Mrs Ella Wallbaum — Aug Meyer — Emil Krahn — Henry Gutzmer — Mrs Lewis Cook Est. — John Shereda Est. — Mrs. M. Fernholz Est. — Harry Veil — Mike Rappold — Herman Pero — Howard Thorne — E. A. Stewart — Sam Blum — John Doherty

List of Small Property Owners in this Township Shown on Map by Numbers:

No.	Sec.	Name	Acres
1		P. B. Eves	
4	& 5	C. Coburn	
		H. Kratz	
3		Mrs. Fred Cooper	5 1/2
		W. J. Kyle	4
		A. S. Anderson	1/2
		Frank Holloway	7
		Jim Stewart	22 1/2
6		Mary Welch	2
7		Otto V. Reetz	
8		J. M. Tice	
9		J. C. Youngclause	
10		Adam Channing	
11		Geo. Dennis	
12		W. Walmer	9
13		Laura Will	1
14		M. Maas	1
15		F. Bliss	
16		H. Krapt	1
1	& 6	H. O. Hamilton	12
2		Albert M. Gray	2
1	& 5	W. H. Cox	6
2		C. M. Thorne	
3		Paul Wenzel	
1	9	James O Donnell	4
1	11	Steen Johnson	10
1	18	Mathew McLean	3
2		Whitewater Camping Co.	
1	24	Geo. Bromley Est	1
1	31	L. C. Utter Est	3

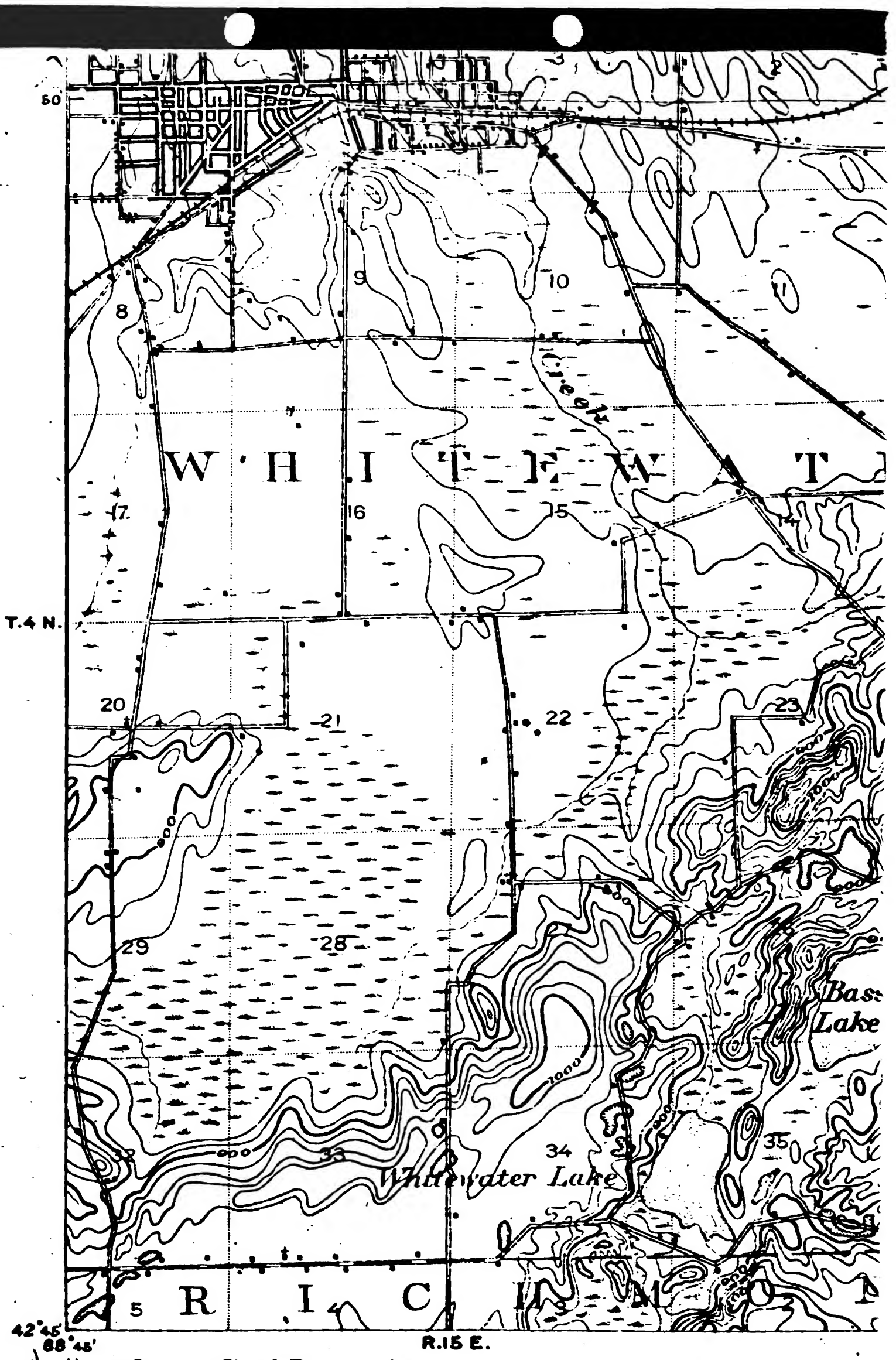


(Shapiro)

Henry Gannett. Chief Topographer.
Jno. H. Renshawe, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys.
Topography by Van. H. Manning Jr.
Surveyed in 1889
Revised in 1903 by H.L. McDonald.

3


Creek
Bass Lake
Whitewater Lake
R.15 E.
on Chief Topographer.
howe. Geographer in charge.
on by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys.
by Van. H. Manning Jr.
eyed in 1889
1903 by H.L. McDonald.
5000



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Shapiro

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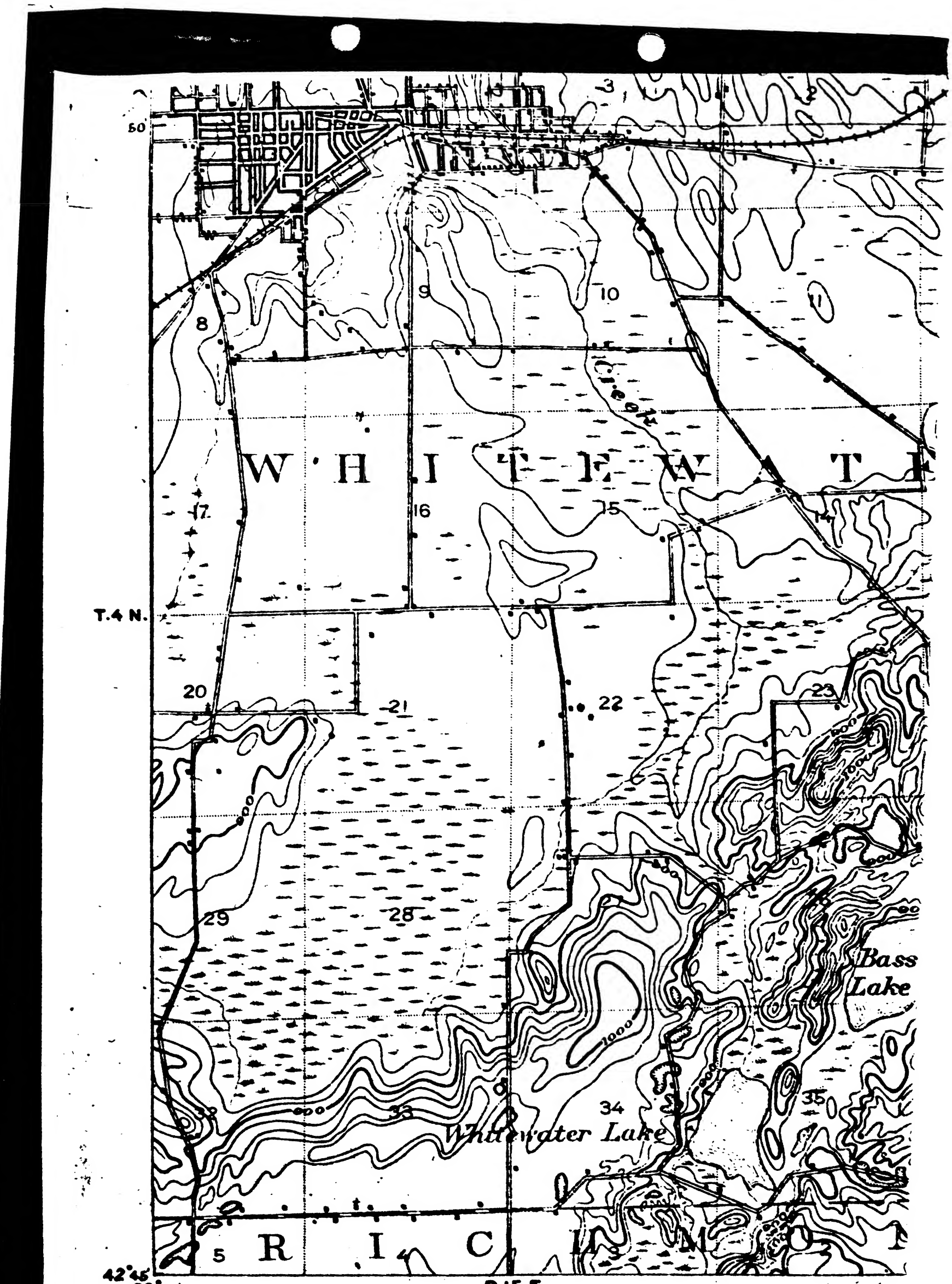
Geographer in charge.
the U.S. Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys.
an. H. Manning Jr.
in 1889
by H.L. McDonald.



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#3


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PITTSWATER
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Bass
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Whitewater Lake
INDIAN
R.15 E.
40
Chief Topographer.
e. Geographer in charge.
by the U.S.Coast and Geodetic and Lake Surveys.
Van.H.Manning Jr.
in 1889
3 by H.L.McDonald.
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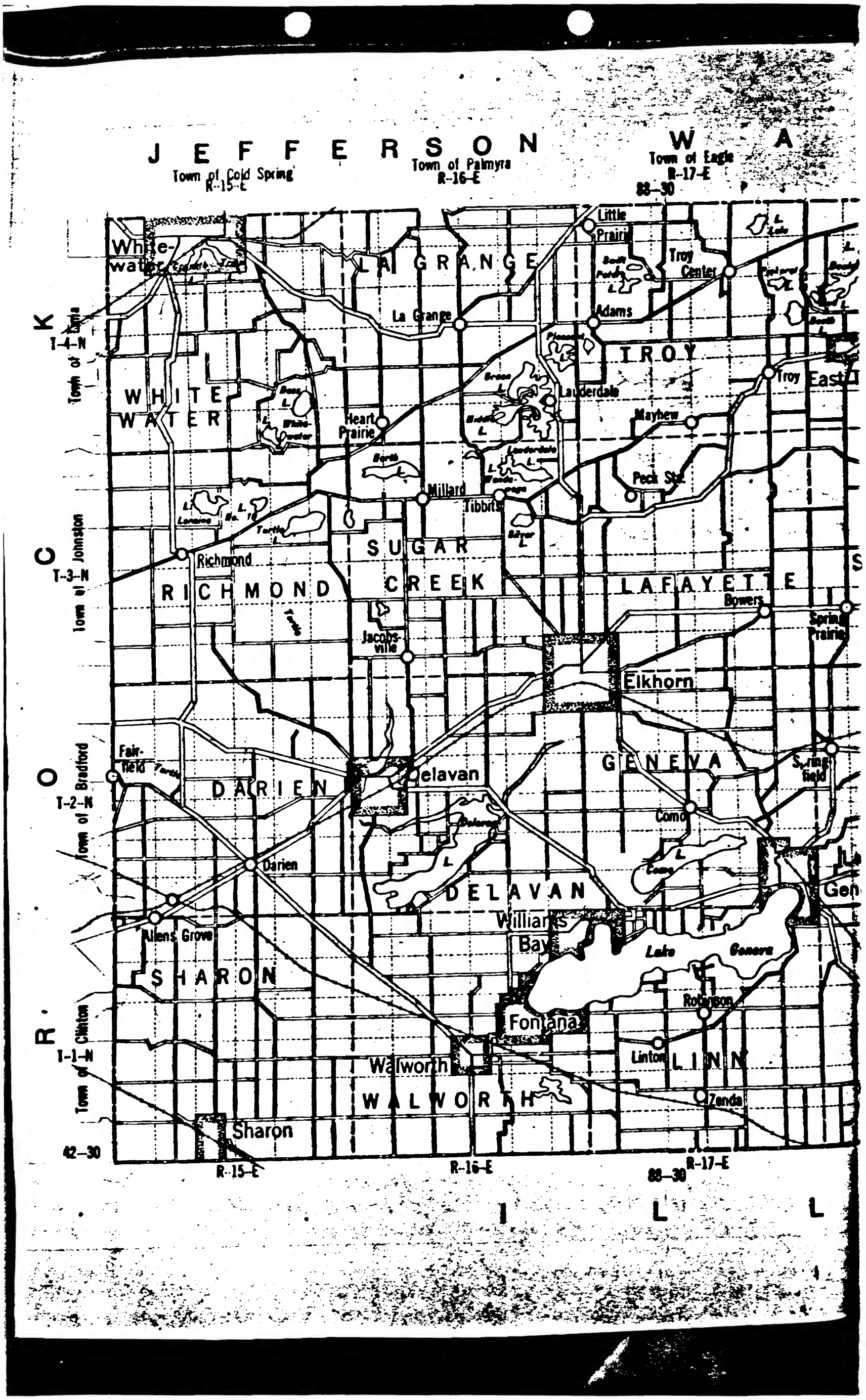
JEFFERSON
Town of Cold Spring
R-15-E
Town of Palmyra
R-16-E
Town of Eagle
R-17-E
88-30
WA
Whitewater
LA GRANGE
La Grange
Little Prairie
Troy Center
Adams
TROY
Troy East
Lauderdale
Mayhew
Peck St.
WHITE WATER
Heart Prairie
Millard
Tibbits
Richmond
SUGAR CREEK
LAFAYETTE
Bowers
Spring Prairie
Jacobsville
Elkhorn
Fairfield
DARIEN
Delavan
GENEVA
Spring field
Como
Darien
DELAVAN
Williams Bay
Lake Geneva
Allens Grove
SHARON
Robinson
Fontana
Linton
LINN
Walworth
WALWORTH
Zenda
Sharon
Town of Kin
T-4-N
Town of Johnston
T-3-N
Town of Bradford
T-2-N
Town of Clinton
T-1-N
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88-30
R-17-E


FFERSON
WAUK
Town of Palmyra
R-16-E
Town of Eagle
R-17-E
Town of Mukwonago
R-18-E
88-30
Cold Spring
Little Prairie
Troy Center
LA GRANGE
La Grange
Adams
TROY
Hilburn
EAST TROY
Troy
East Troy
Lauderdale
Mayhew
Heart Prairie
Honey Cr.
Peck Sch.
Millard
Tibbits
SUGAR CREEK
LAFAYETTE
SPRING PRAIRIE
Vienna
Bowers
Spring Prairie
Burlington
Jacobsville
Elkhorn
Lyons
Delavan
GENEVA
Springfield
LYONS
Como
Darien
DELAVAN
Lake Geneva
Williams Bay
Lake Geneva
BLOOMFIELD
Bloomfield
Robinson
Fontana
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Walworth
Linton
LINN
WALWORTH
Zenda
Genoa City
R-16-E
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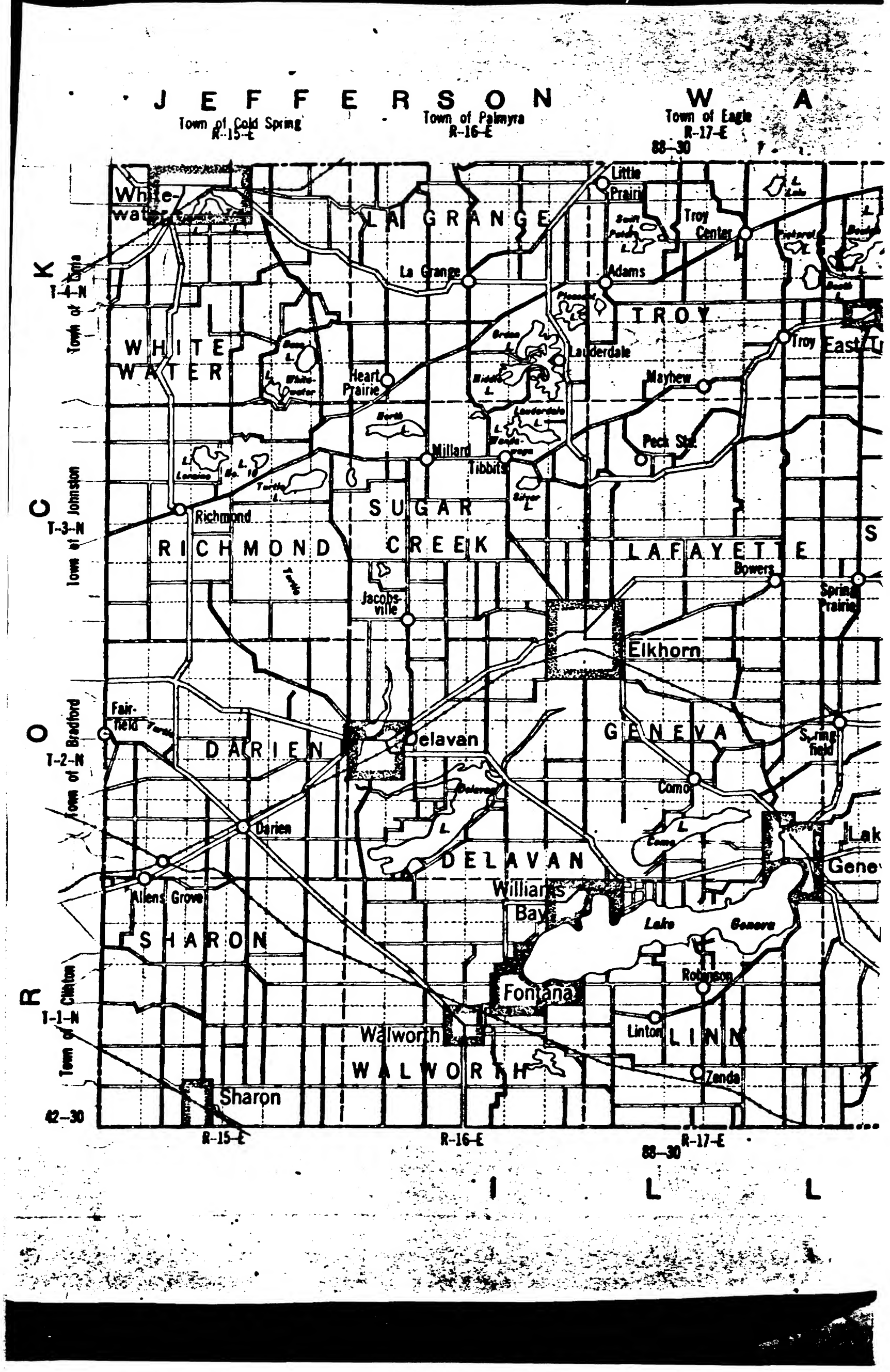
R-17-E
R-18-E


JEFFERSON
Town of Cold Spring
R-15-E
Town of Palmyra
R-16-E
Town of Eagle
R-17-E
88-30
WHITE WATER
LA GRANGE
TROY
RICHMOND
SUGAR CREEK
LAFAYETTE
DARIEN
DELAVAN
GENEVA
SHARON
WALWORTH
LINN
Whitewater
La Grange
Little Prairie
Troy Center
Adams
Troy
East Troy
Lauderdale
Mayhew
Heart Prairie
Millard
Tibbits
Peck Sch.
Richmond
Jacobsville
Bowers
Spring Prairie
Elkhorn
Fairfield
Delavan
Como
Darien
Allens Grove
Williams Bay
Lake Geneva
Robinson
Fontana
Linton
Walworth
Zenda
Sharon
Town of Johnstown
Town of Bradford
Town of Clinton
T-4-N
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T-1-N
42-30
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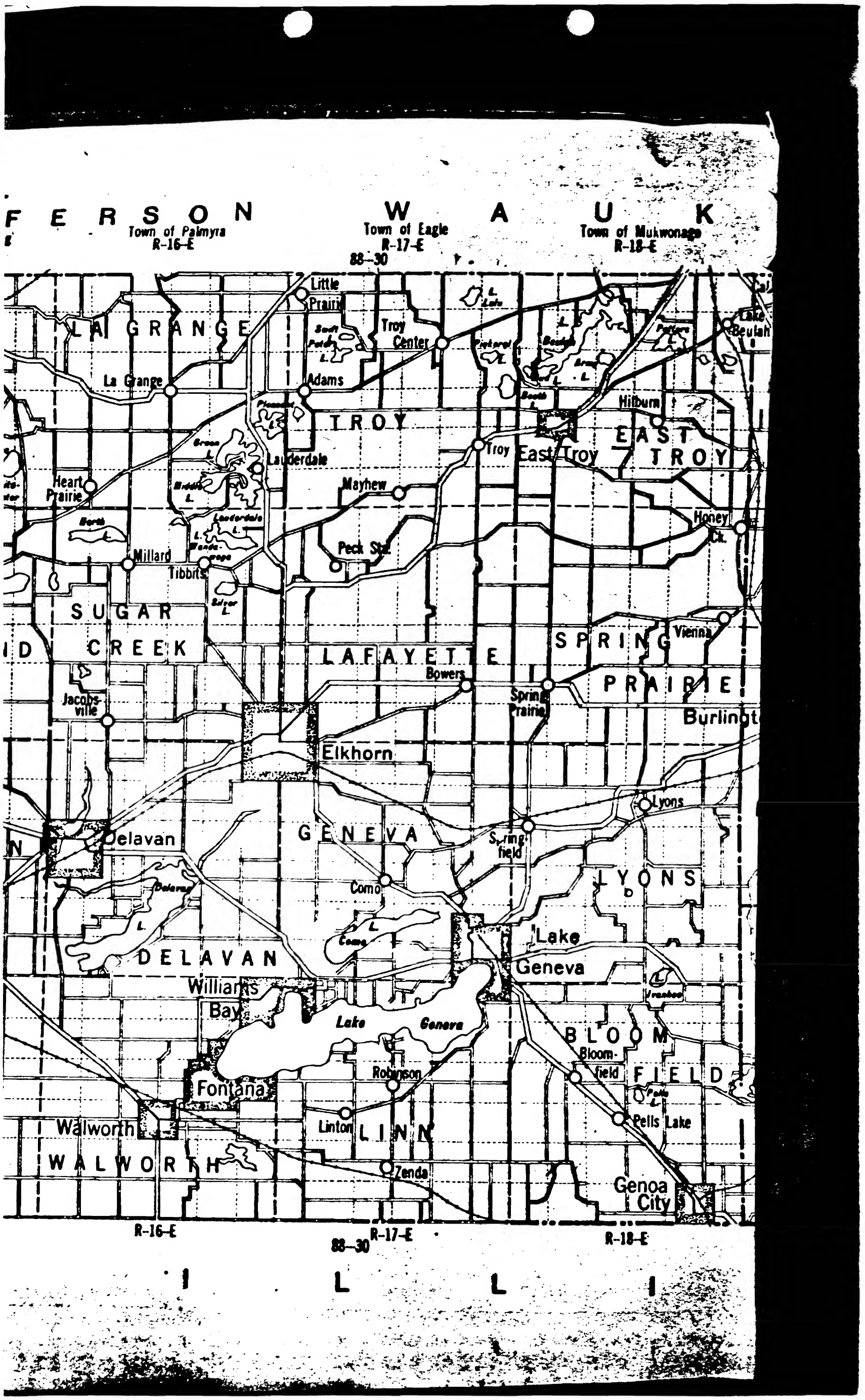
88-30


FERSON
WAUK
Town of Palmyra
R-16-E
Town of Eagle
R-17-E
Town of Mukwonago
R-18-E
88-30
LA GRANGE
Little Prairie
Troy Center
Lake Beulah
La Grange
Adams
TROY
Hilburn
EAST TROY
East Troy
Troy
Lauderdale
Heart Prairie
Mayhew
Honey Cr.
Millard
Tibbits
Peck Sta.
SUGAR CREEK
LAFAYETTE
SPRING PRAIRIE
Vienna
Bowers
Spring Prairie
Jacobsville
Burlingt
Elkhorn
Lyons
Delavan
GENEVA
Springfield
Como
LYONS
DELAVAN
Lake Geneva
Williams Bay
Lake Genera
BLOOM FIELD
Bloomfield
Robinson
Fontana
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Linton
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WALWORTH
Zenda
Genoa City
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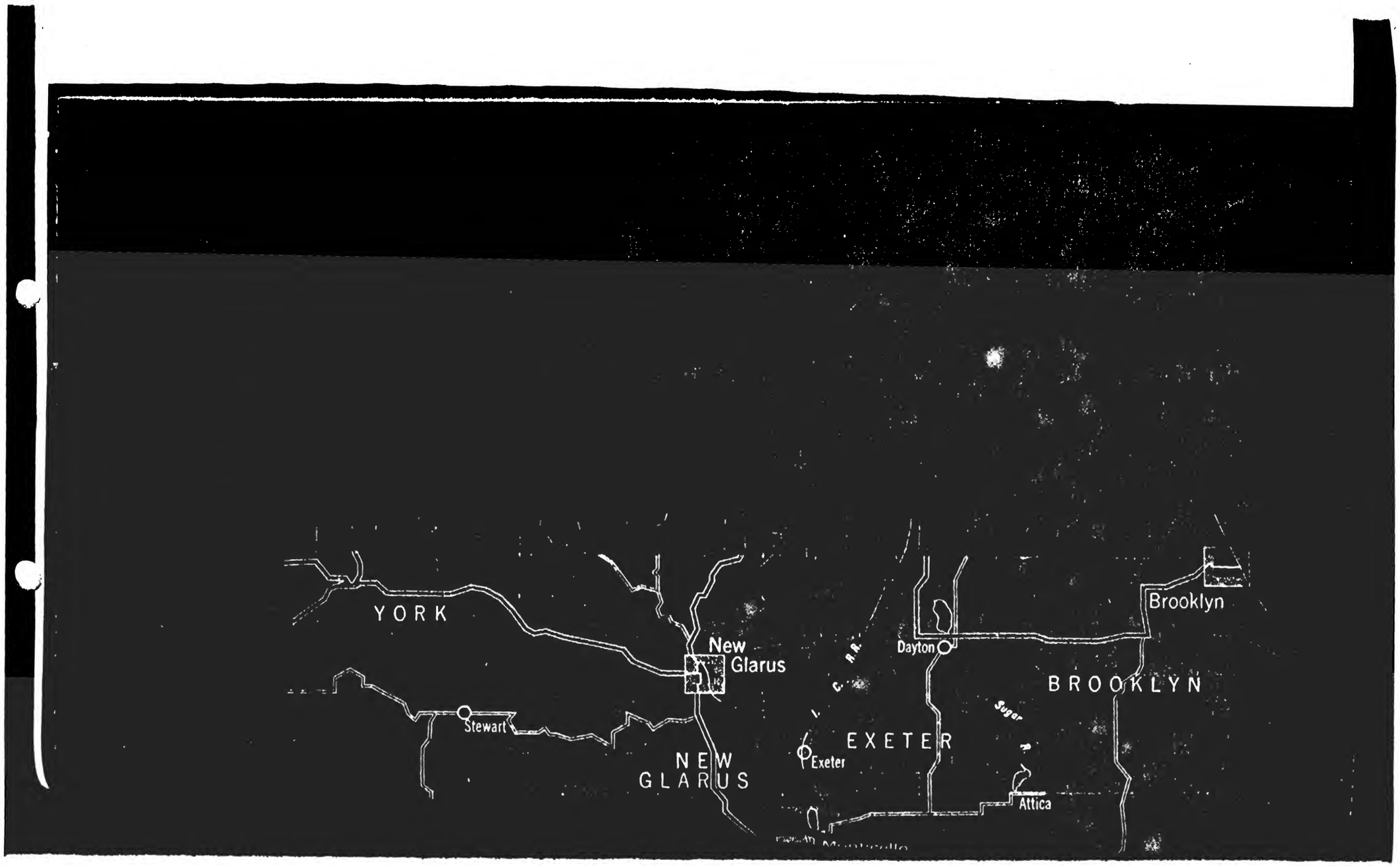
R-18-E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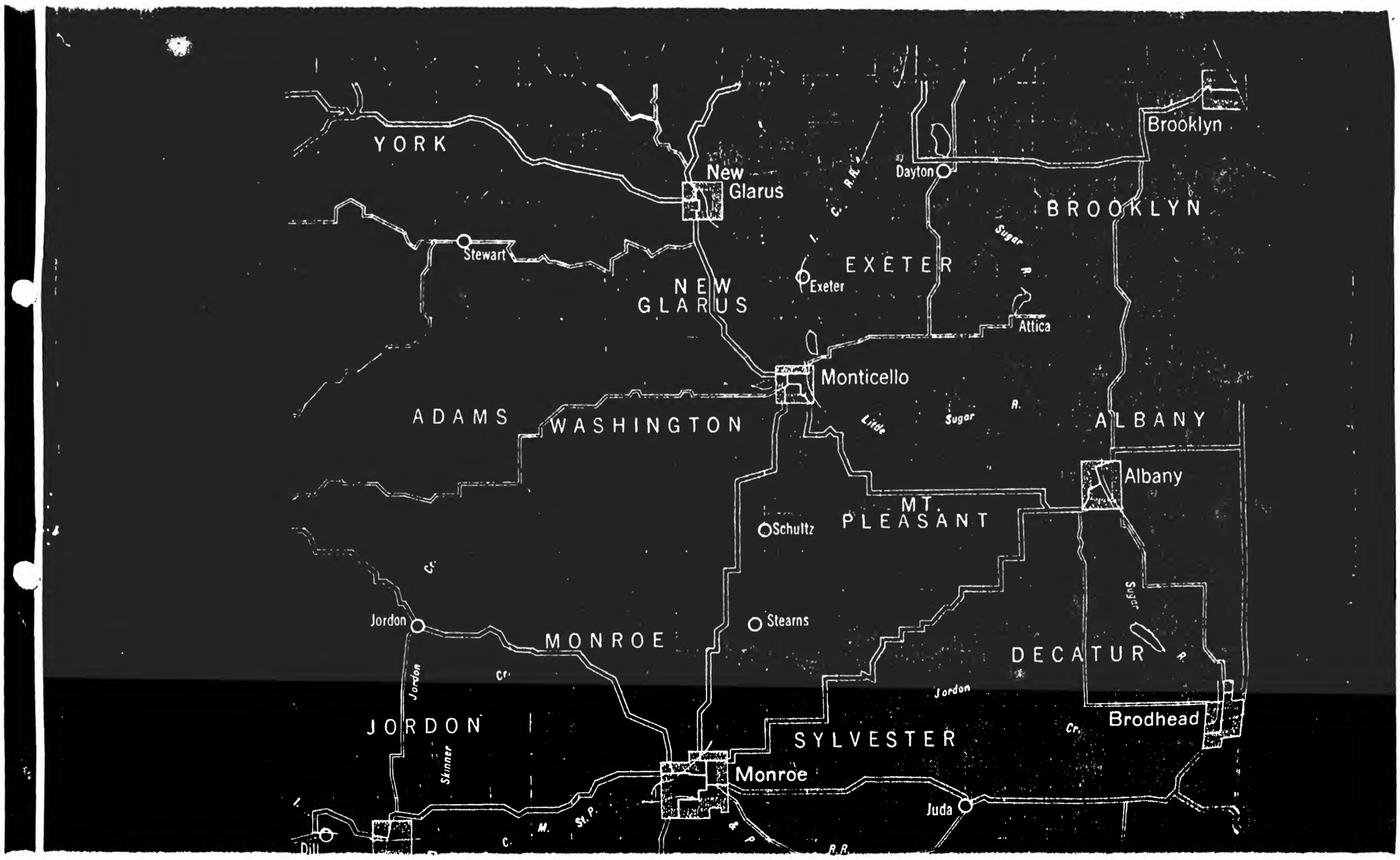
BROOKLYN
Stewart
NEW GLARUS
EXETER
Exeter
Attica
Sugar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L. C. R.R.
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Exeter
Sugar R.
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Attica
Monticello
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
Little Sugar R.
ALBANY
Albany
MT. PLEASANT
Schultz
Stearns
Jordon
MONROE
DECATUR
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Skinner Cr.
SYLVESTER
Brodhead
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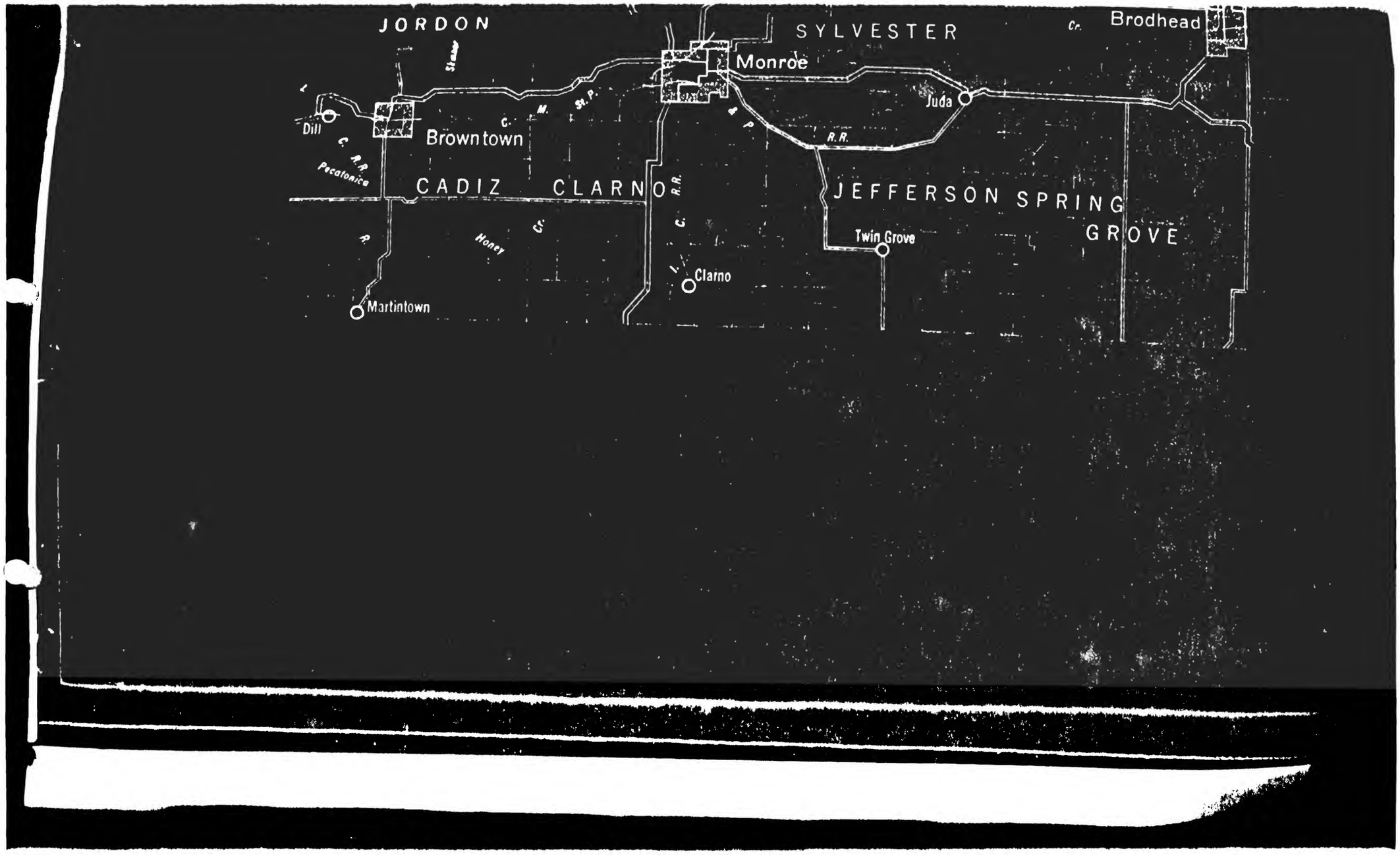
Juda
C. M. St. P. & P. R.R.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Brodhead
Monroe
Juda
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C. M. St. P.
C. R. R.
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CLARNO
R. R.
JEFFERSON
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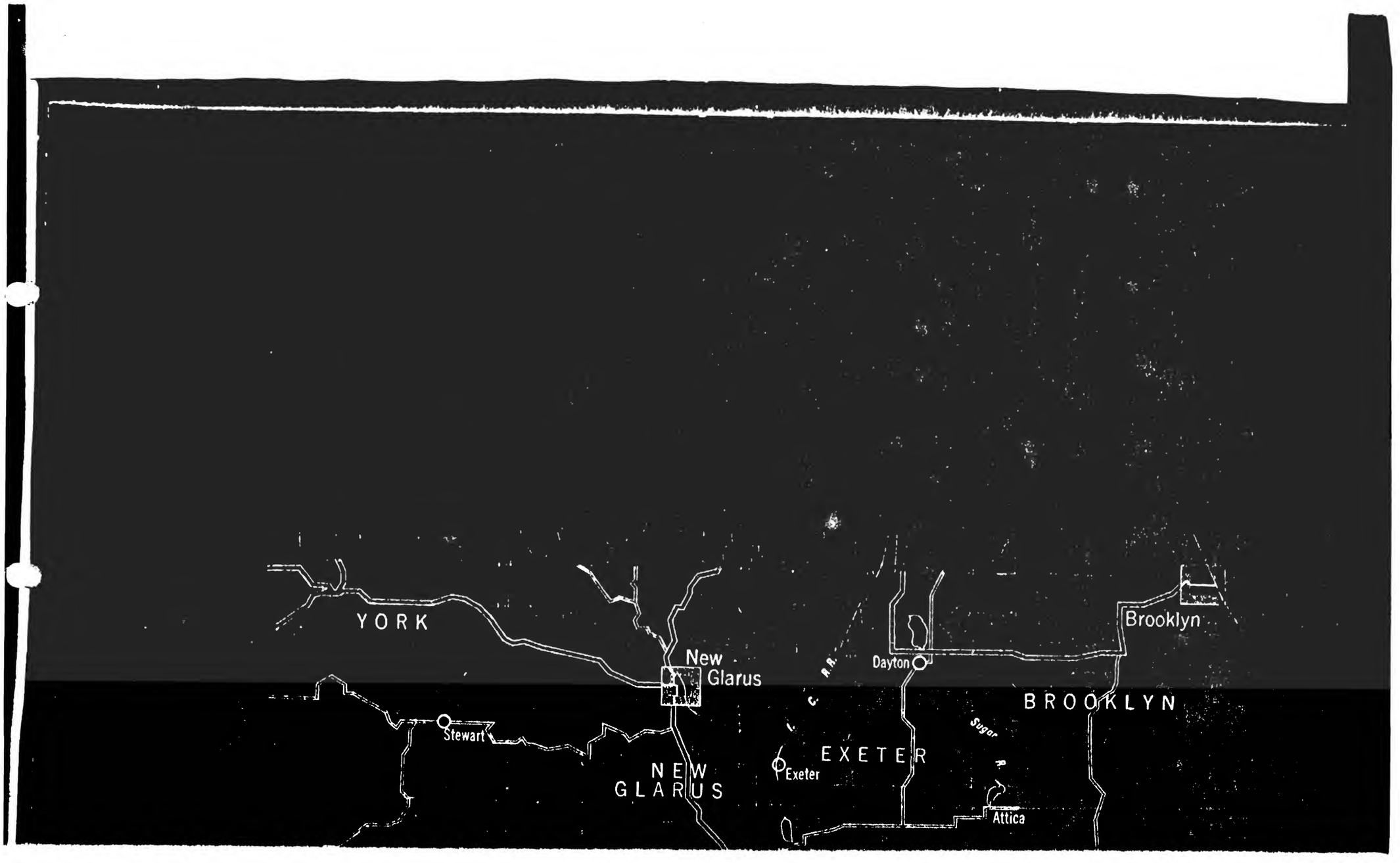
Twin Grove
Honey
Cr.
Clarno
Martintown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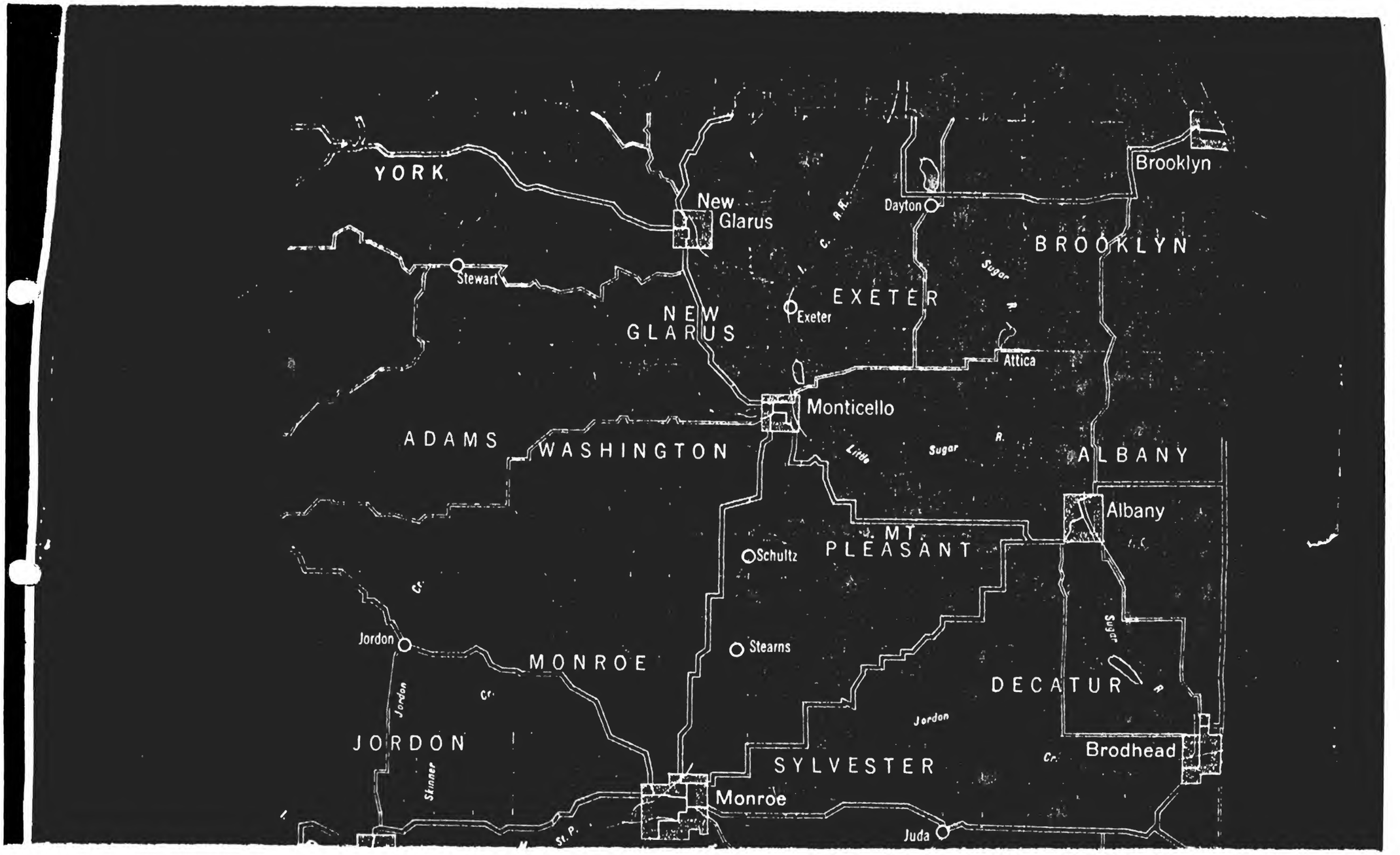
L. C. R.R.
Dayton
Sugar R.
Attica
BROOKLYN
Brooklyn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Dayton
Brooklyn
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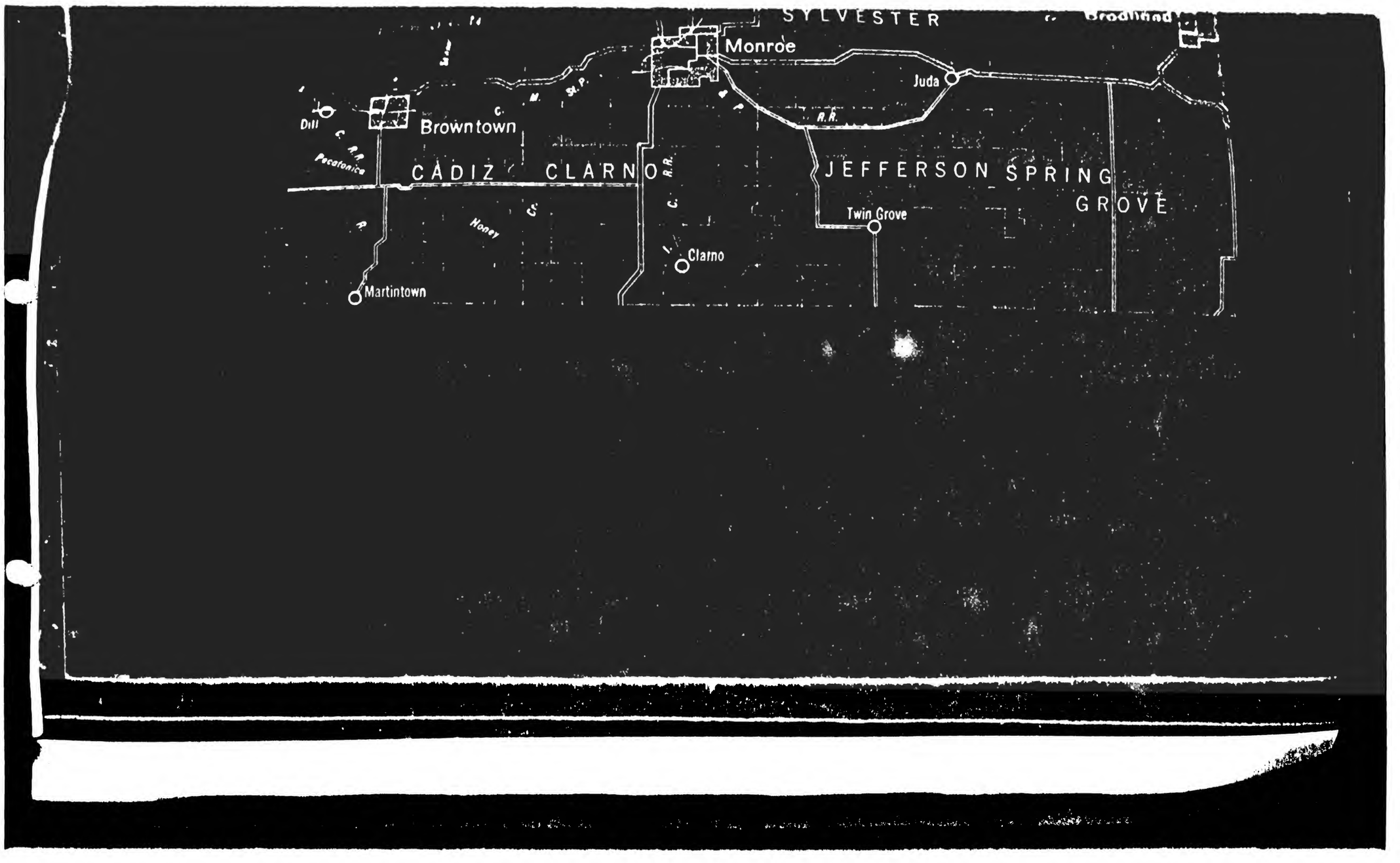
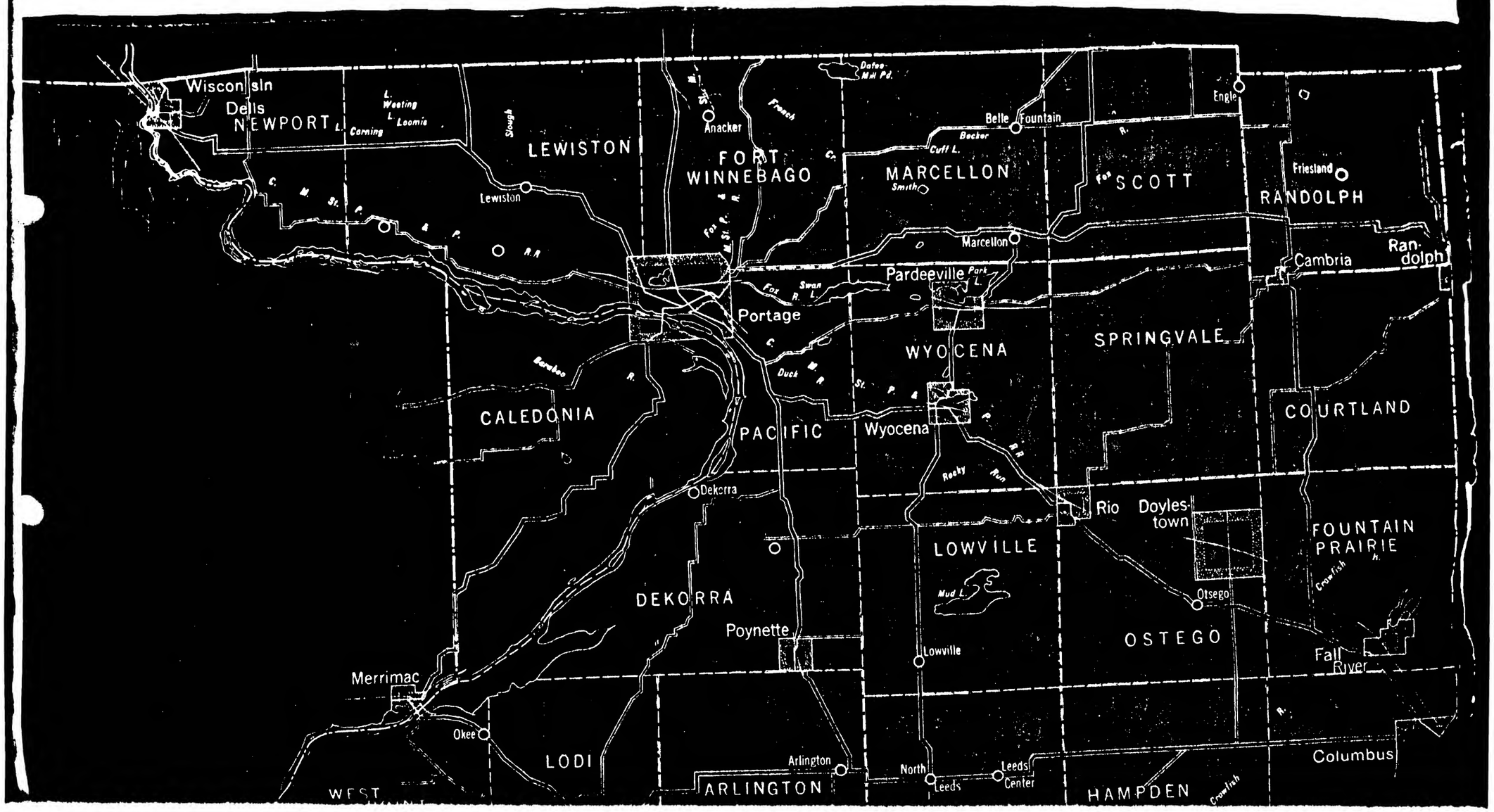
BROOKLYN
Stewart
Sugar R.
EXETER
NEW GLARUS
Exeter
Attica
Monticello
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
Little Sugar R.
ALBANY
Albany
MT. PLEASANT
Schultz
Cr.
Jordon
Stearns
MONROE
Sugar R.
DECATUR
Jordon Cr.
JORDON
Jordon Cr.
SYLVESTER
Brodhead
Skinner
Monroe
Juda
St. P.


SYLVESTER
Broadhead
Monroe
Juda
Brown town
Dill
Pecatonica
CADIZ
CLARNO
JEFFERSON
SPRING GROVE
Twin Grove
Honey
Clarno
Martintown


Wisconsin Dells
NEWPORT
L. Wooting
L. Loomis
Corning
Slough
LEWISTON
Lewiston
C. M. St. P. & P. R.R.
Anacker
French
Dalton Mill Pd.
FORT WINNEBAGO
Fox R.
Belle Fountain
Becker
Cuff L.
MARCELLON
Smith
Marcellon
Engle
SCOTT
Friesland
RANDOLPH
Cambria
Randolph
Pardeeville
Park L.
Fox R.
Swan L.
Portage
C. M. & St. P. R.R.
Duck Cr.
WYOCENA
SPRINGVALE
St. P. & P. R.R.
Wyocena
Rocky Run
COURTLAND
CALEDONIA
Baraboo R.
PACIFIC
Dekorra
Rio
Doylestown
LOWVILLE
Mud L.
FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE
Crawfish R.
Otsego
DEKORRA
Poynette
Lowville
OSTEGO
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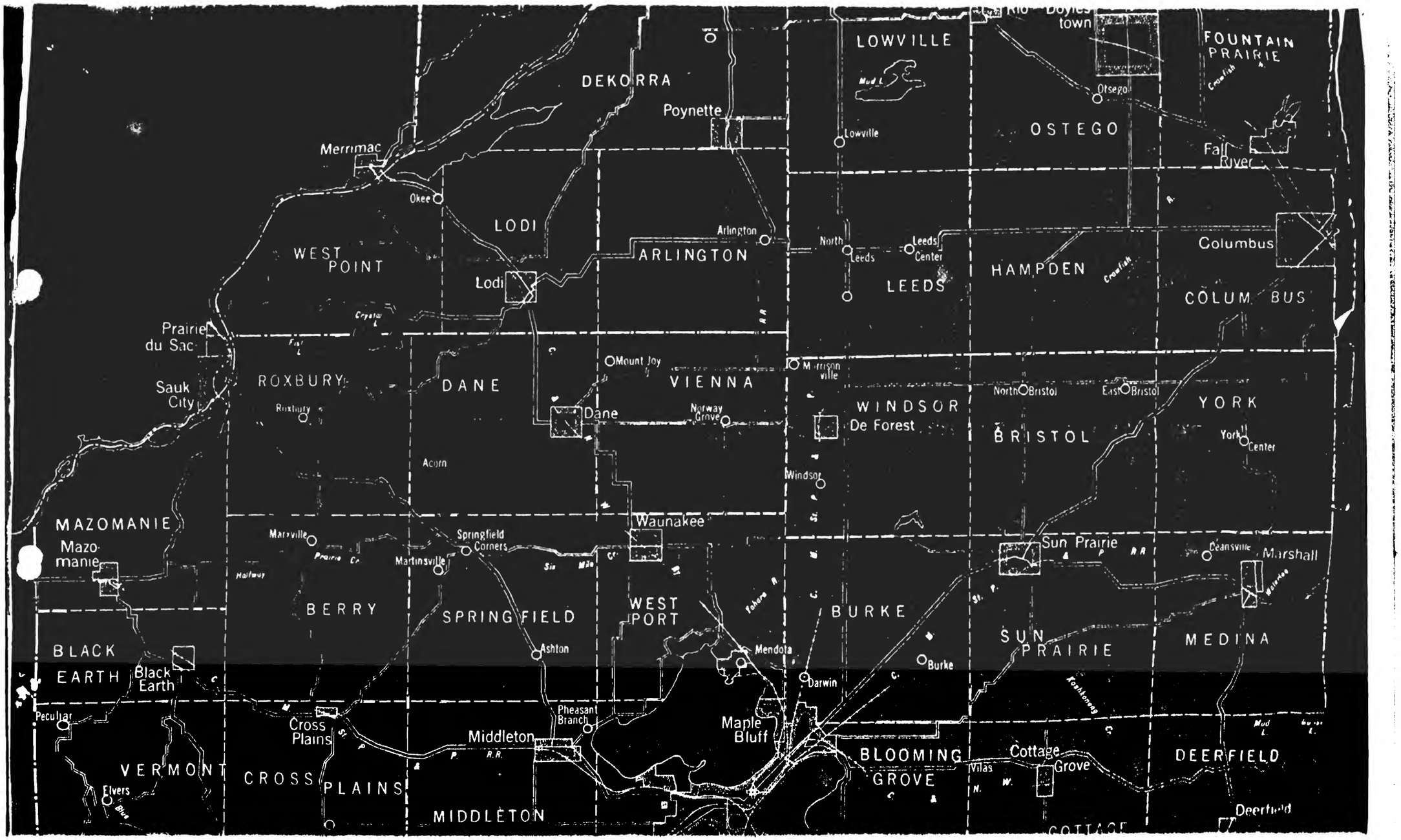
Arlington
North Leeds
Leeds Center
ARLINGTON
HAMPDEN
Columbus
Crawfish R.
WEST


DEKORRA
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Lowville
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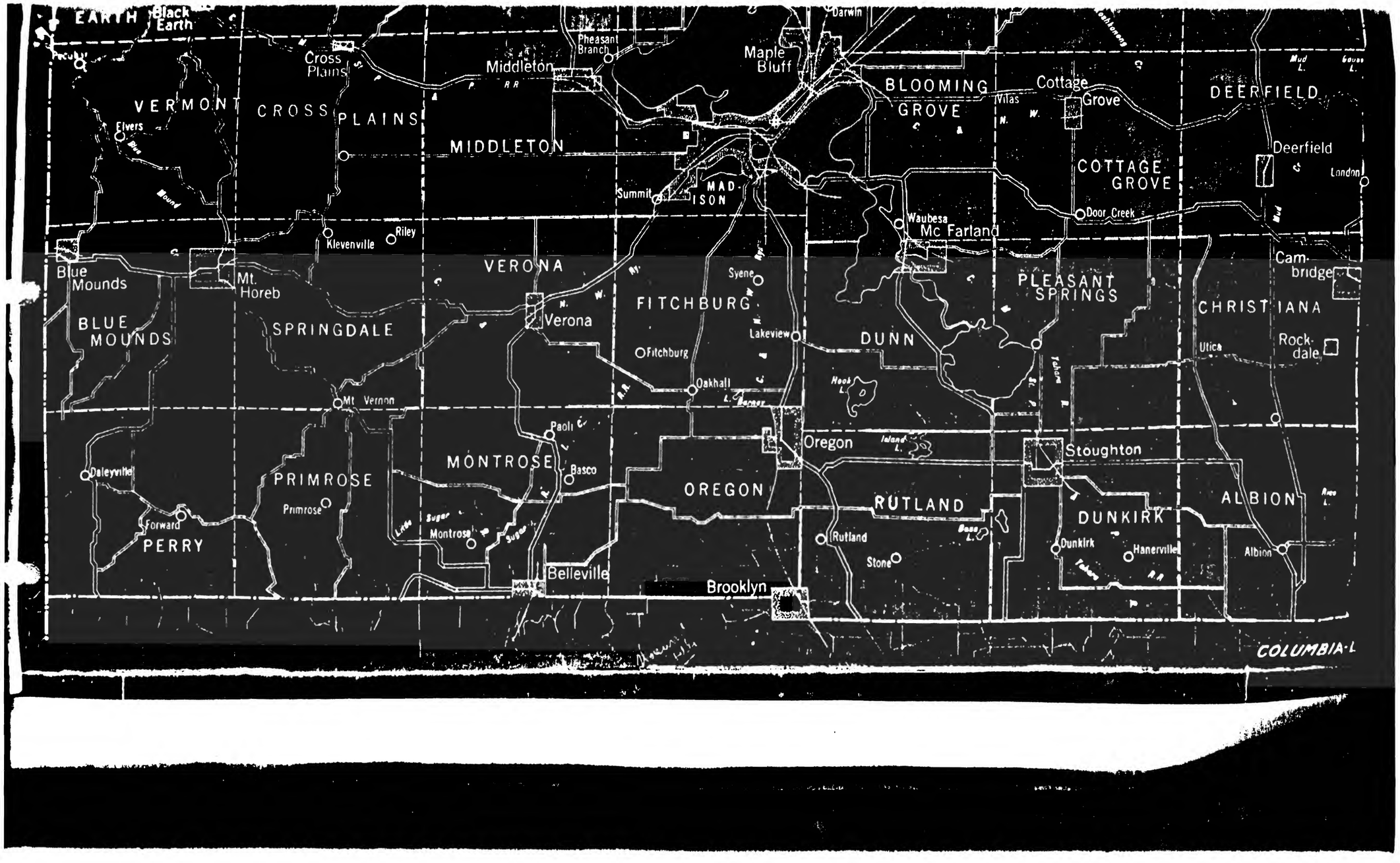
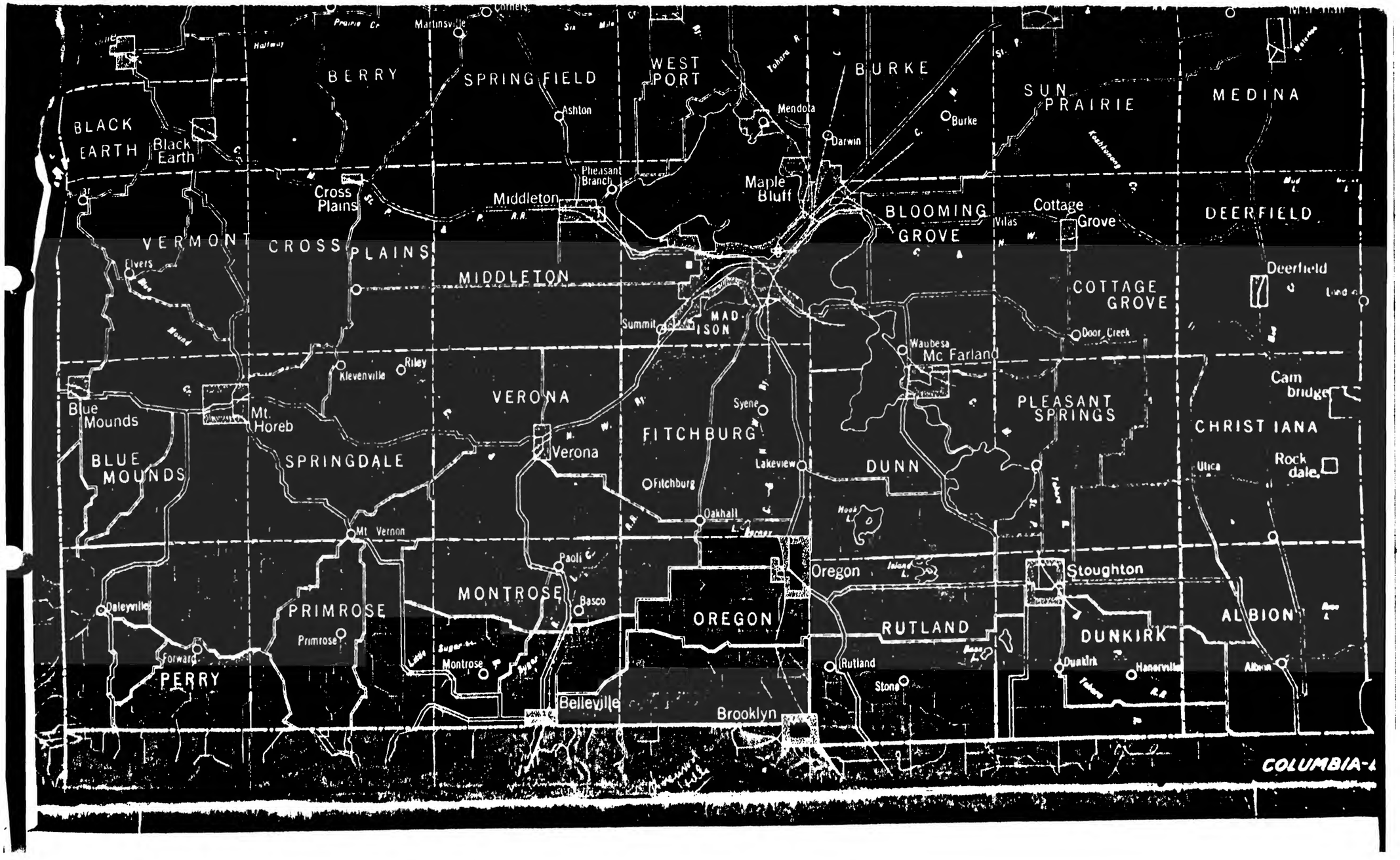
Rio
Doylestown
FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE
Crawfish
Otsego
OSTEGO
Fall River
Merrimac
Okee
LODI
Lodi
Arlington
ARLINGTON
North Leeds
Leeds Center
LEEDS
HAMPDEN
Crawfish
Columbus
COLUM BUS
WEST POINT
Crystal L.
Fox L.
Prairie du Sac
Sauk City
ROXBURY
Roxbury
DANE
Mount Joy
VIENNA
Dane
Norway Grove
Morrisonville
WINDSOR
De Forest
North Bristol
East Bristol
BRISTOL
YORK
York Center
Acorn
Windsor
MAZOMANIE
Mazomanie
Marxville
Springfield Corners
Martinsville
Prairie Cr.
Halfway
Six Mile Cr.
Waunakee
BERRY
SPRINGFIELD
WEST PORT
Token R.
BURKE
Sun Prairie
P. & R. R.
Ceansville
Marshall
Maunesha
SUN PRAIRIE
MEDINA
BLACK EARTH
Black Earth
Ashton
Mendota
Darwin
Burke
Koshkonong Cr.
Peculiar
Cross Plains
Pheasant Branch
Middleton
Maple Bluff
BLOOMING GROVE
Vilas
Cottage Grove
DEERFIELD
Mud L.
VERMONT
Elvers
Blue
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLETON
Deerfield
COTTAGE


EARTH
Black Earth
Cross Plains
Pheasant Branch
Middleton
Maple Bluff
Darwin
VERMONT
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLETON
BLOOMING GROVE
Cottage Grove
DEERFIELD
Elvers
Mud L.
Goose L.
Deerfield
London
COTTAGE GROVE
Summit
MAD ISON
Waubesa
Mc Farland
Door Creek
Klevenville
Riley
VERONA
Blue Mounds
Mt. Horeb
Syene
PLEASANT SPRINGS
Cam-bridge
FITCHBURG
Verona
BLUE MOUNDS
SPRINGDALE
Lakeview
DUNN
CHRISTIANA
Fitchburg
Utica
Rock-dale
Oakhall
Hook L.
Mt. Vernon
Paoli
Oregon
Island L.
Stoughton
Daleyville
PRIMROSE
MONTROSE
Basco
OREGON
RUTLAND
ALBION
DUNKIRK
Primrose
Forward
Montrose
Rutland
Stone
Dunkirk
Hanerville
Albion
PERRY
Belleville
Brooklyn
COLUMBIA-L


BERRY
SPRING FIELD
WEST PORT
BURKE
SUN PRAIRIE
MEDINA
BLACK EARTH
Black Earth
Martinsville
Ashton
Mendota
Darwin
Burke
Cross Plains
Middleton
Pleasant Branch
Maple Bluff
BLOOMING GROVE
Cottage Grove
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Elvers
Deerfield
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Klevenville
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Blue Mounds
Mt. Horeb
Syene
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Cam bridge
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Verona
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Rock dale
Ulica
Mt Vernon
Paoli
Oregon
Stoughton
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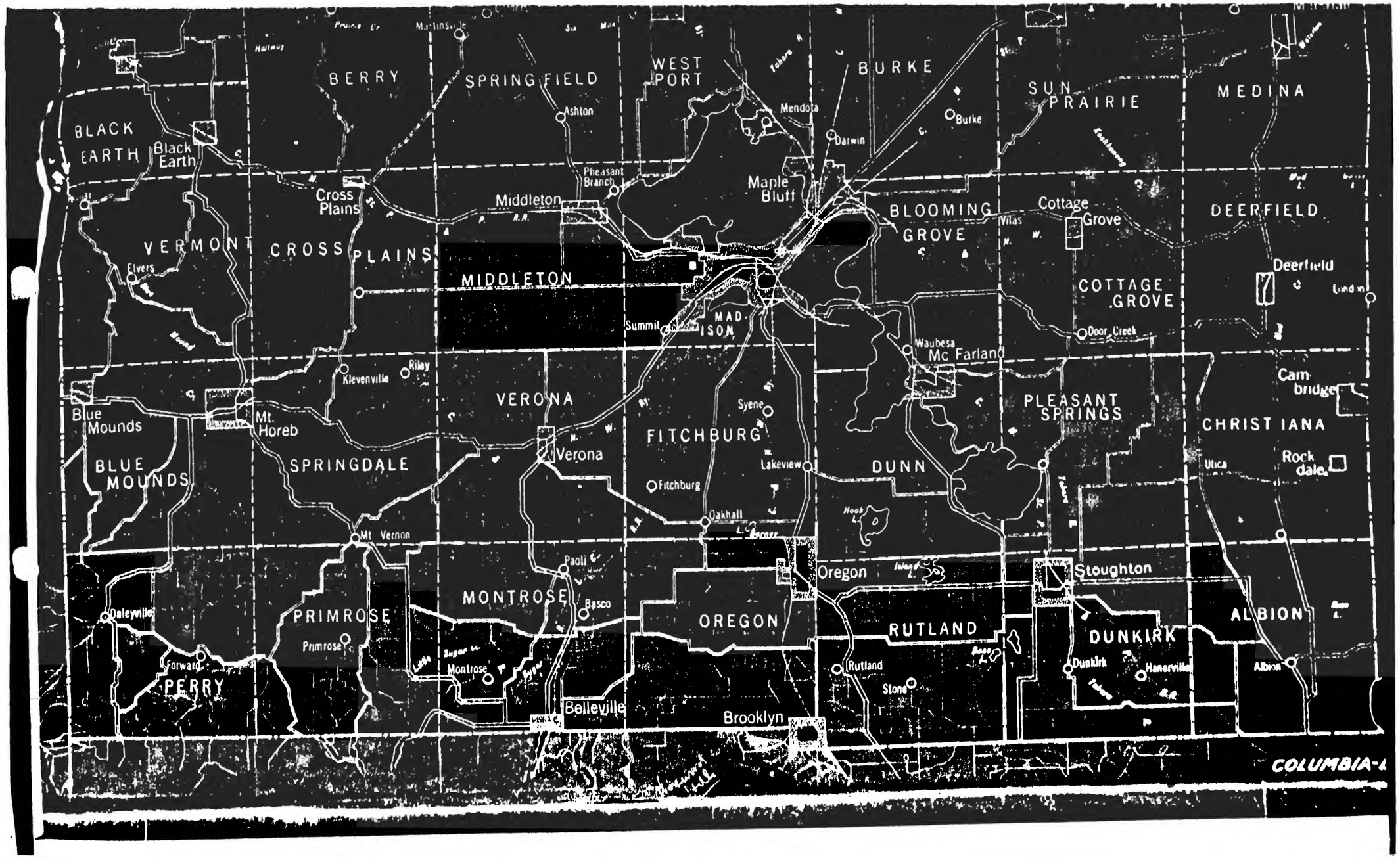
Basco
PRIMROSE
OREGON
RUTLAND
DUNKIRK
ALBION
Daleyville
Primrose
Montrose
Forward
PERRY
Belleville
Brooklyn
Rutland
Stone
Dunkirk
Hanerville
Albion
COLUMBIA-


BERRY
SPRINGFIELD
WEST PORT
BURKE
SUN PRAIRIE
MEDINA
BLACK EARTH
Black Earth
Ashton
Mendota
Darwin
Burke
Pheasant Branch
Middleton
Maple Bluff
Cross Plains
VERMONT
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLETON
BLOOMING GROVE
Cottage Grove
DEERFIELD
Deerfield
Elvers
Summit
MADISON
COTTAGE GROVE
Door Creek
Waubesa
Mc Farland
Klevenville
Riley
VERONA
PLEASANT SPRINGS
CHRISTIANA
Cambridge
Blue Mounds
Mt. Horeb
FITCHBURG
Syene
Verona
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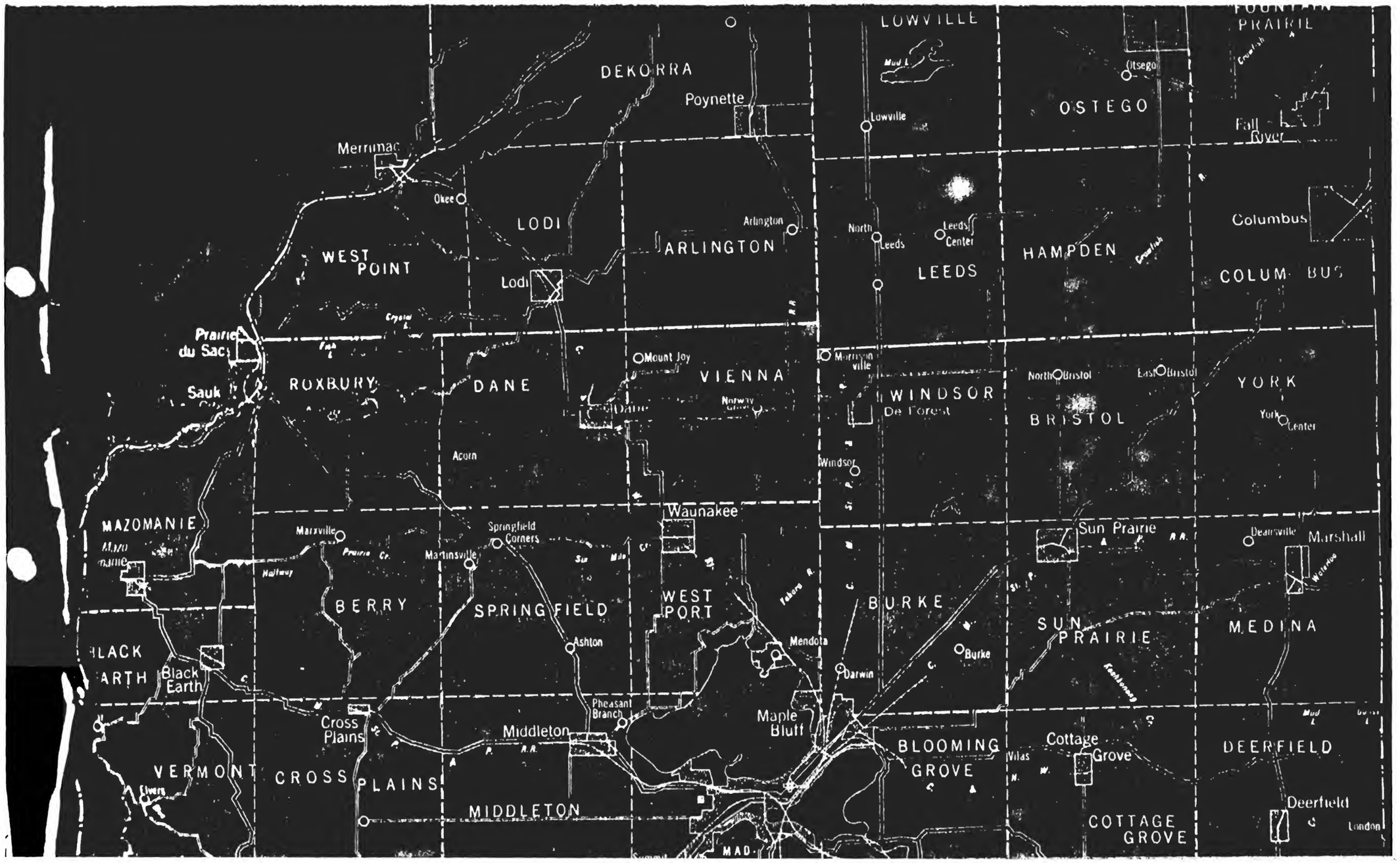
Utica
BLUE MOUNDS
SPRINGDALE
Fitchburg
Lakeview
DUNN
Oakhall
Mt. Vernon
Paoli
Oregon
Stoughton
MONTROSE
Basco
PRIMROSE
OREGON
RUTLAND
DUNKIRK
ALBION
Daleyville
Primrose
Forward
Montrose
Rutland
Stone
Dunkirk
Hanerville
Albion
PERRY
Belleville
Brooklyn
COLUMBIA-


DEKORRA
Poynette
LOWVILLE
Lowville
OSTEGO
Otsego
FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE
Fall River
Merrimac
Okee
LODI
Lodi
ARLINGTON
Arlington
WEST POINT
North Leeds
Leeds Center
LEEDS
HAMPDEN
Columbus
COLUM BUS
Prairie du Sac
Sauk
ROXBURY
DANE
Mount Joy
VIENNA
Morrisonville
WINDSOR
De Forest
North Bristol
East Bristol
BRISTOL
YORK
York Center
Acorn
Windsor
Waunakee
MAZOMANIE
Marxville
Springfield Corners
Martinsville
BERRY
SPRING FIELD
WEST PORT
Ashton
Mendota
Darwin
BURKE
Burke
Sun Prairie
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Deansville
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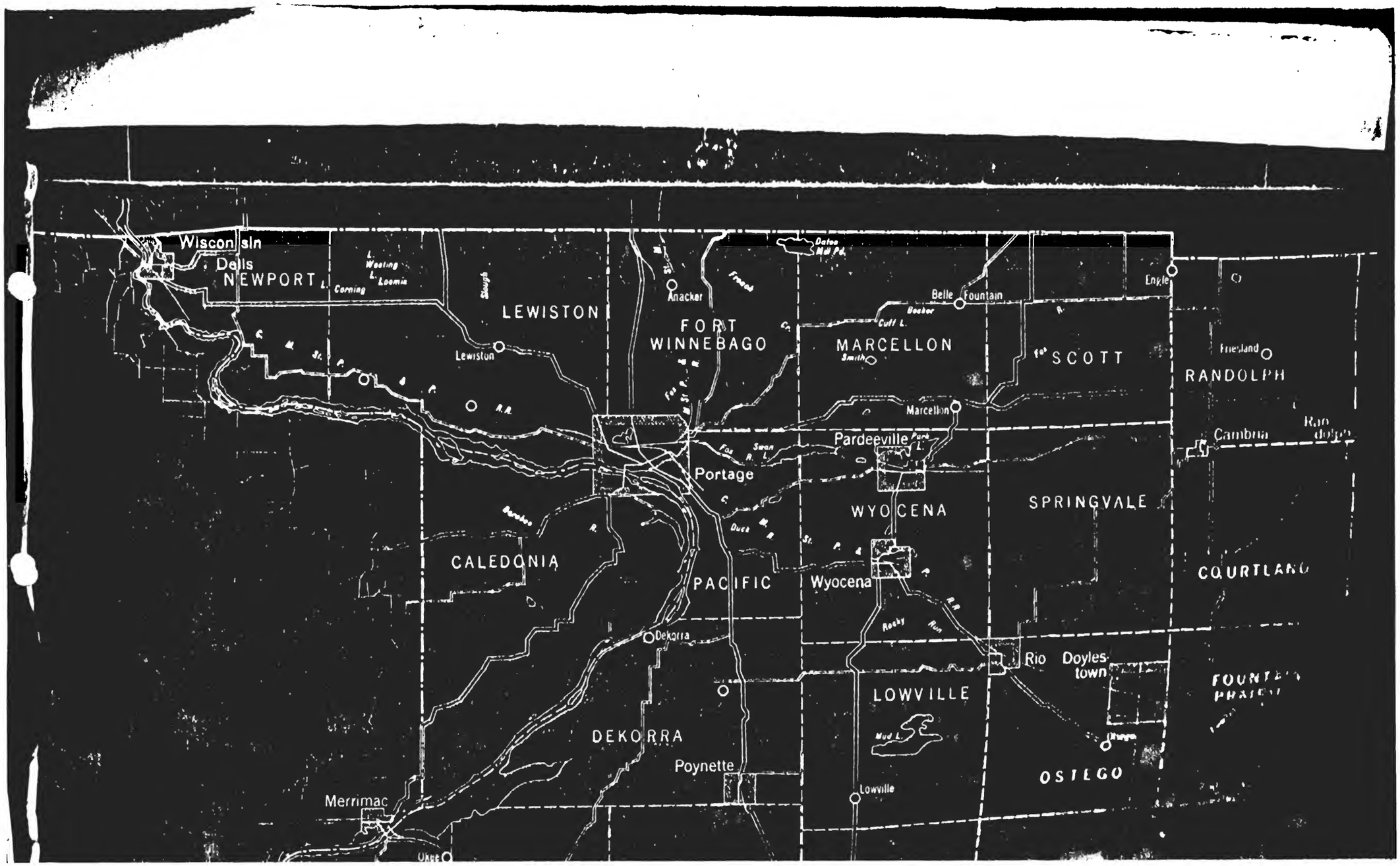
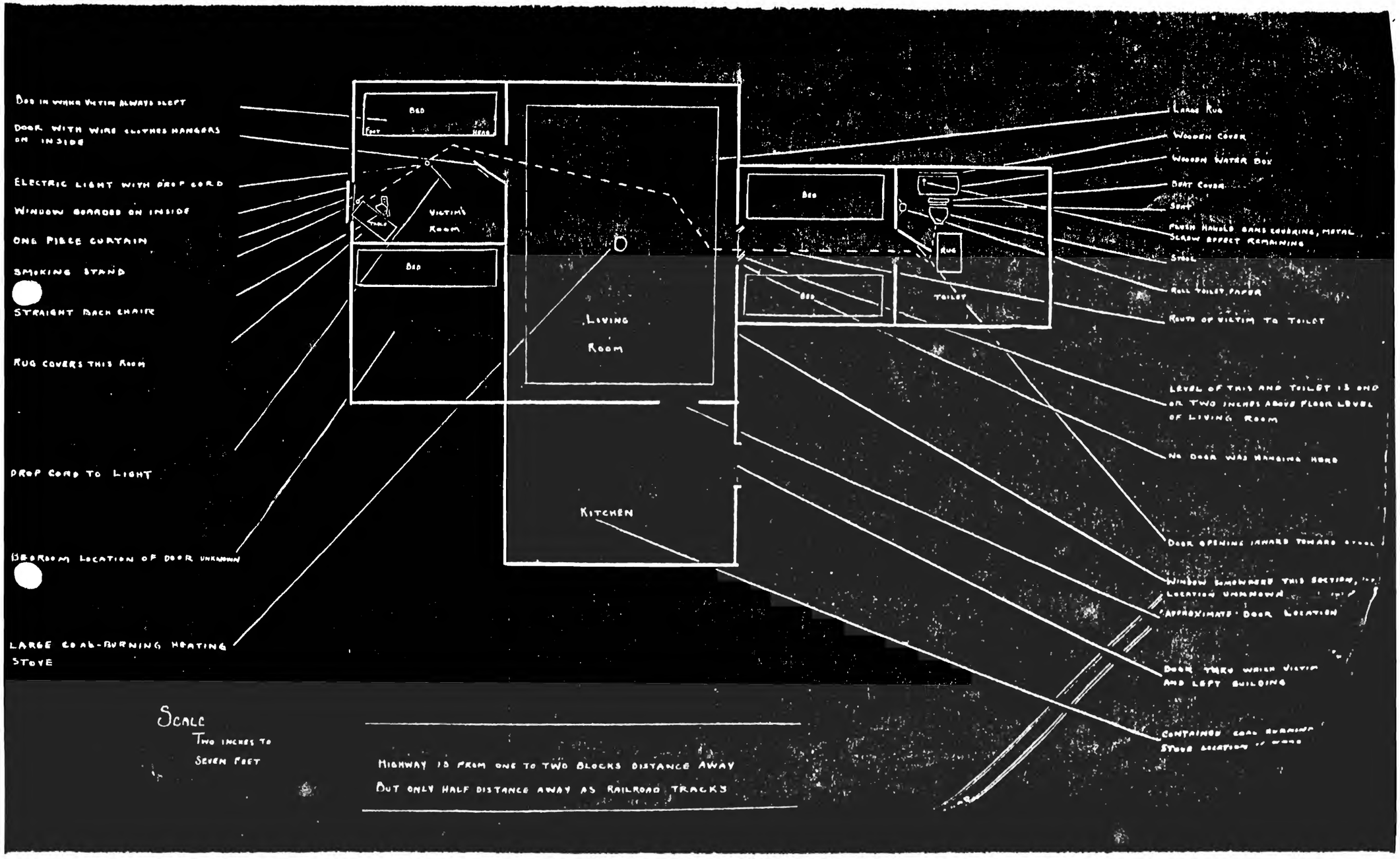
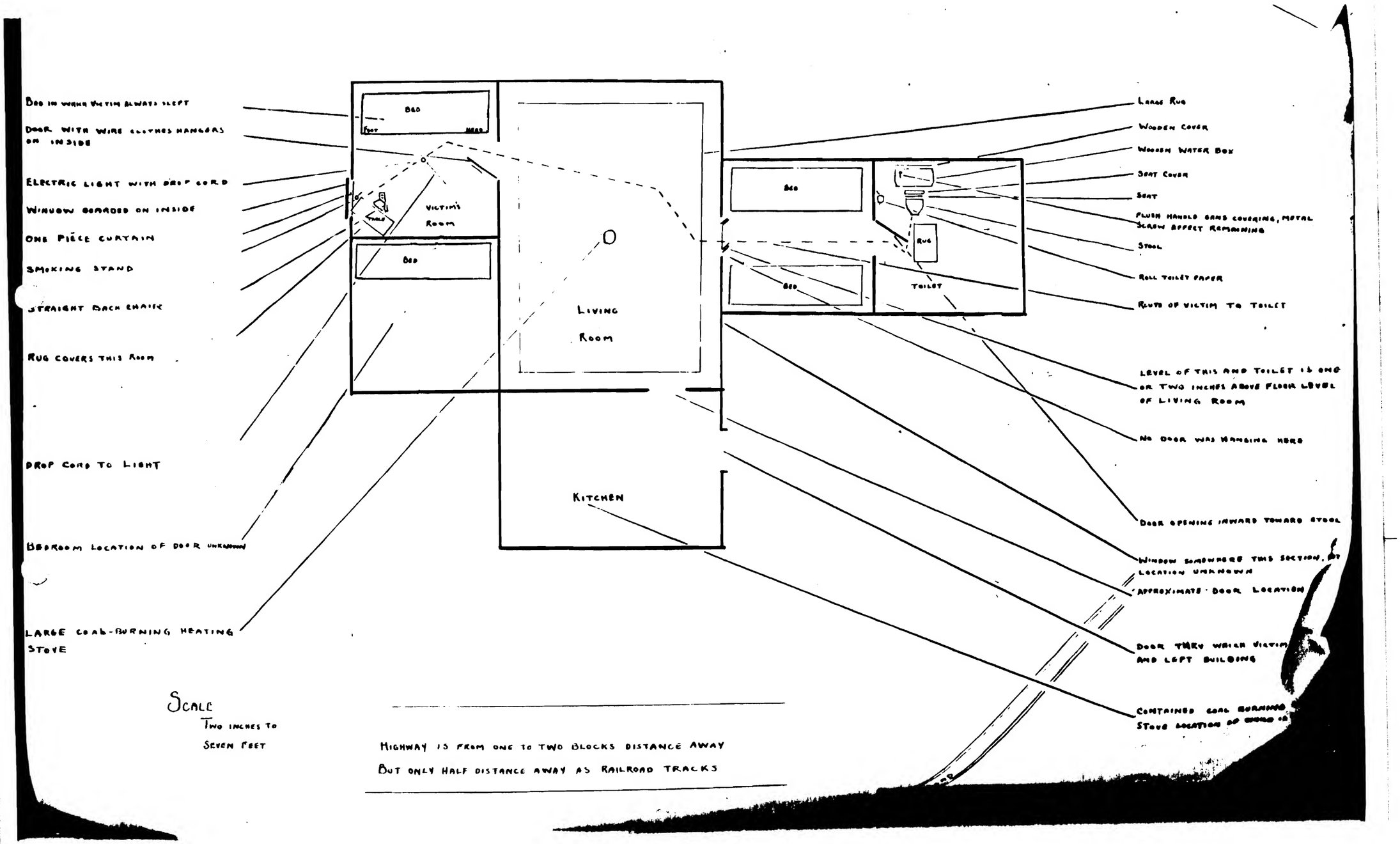
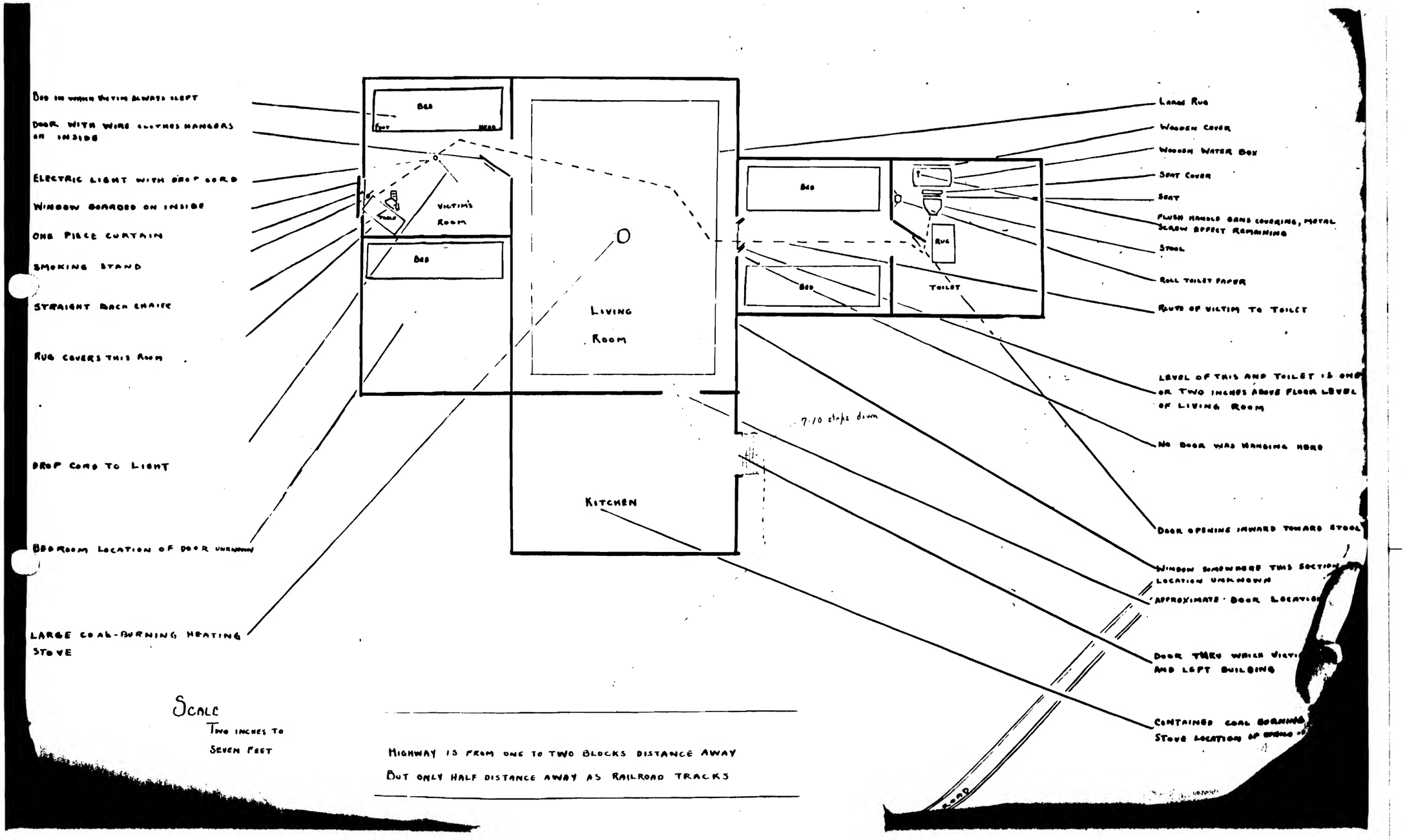
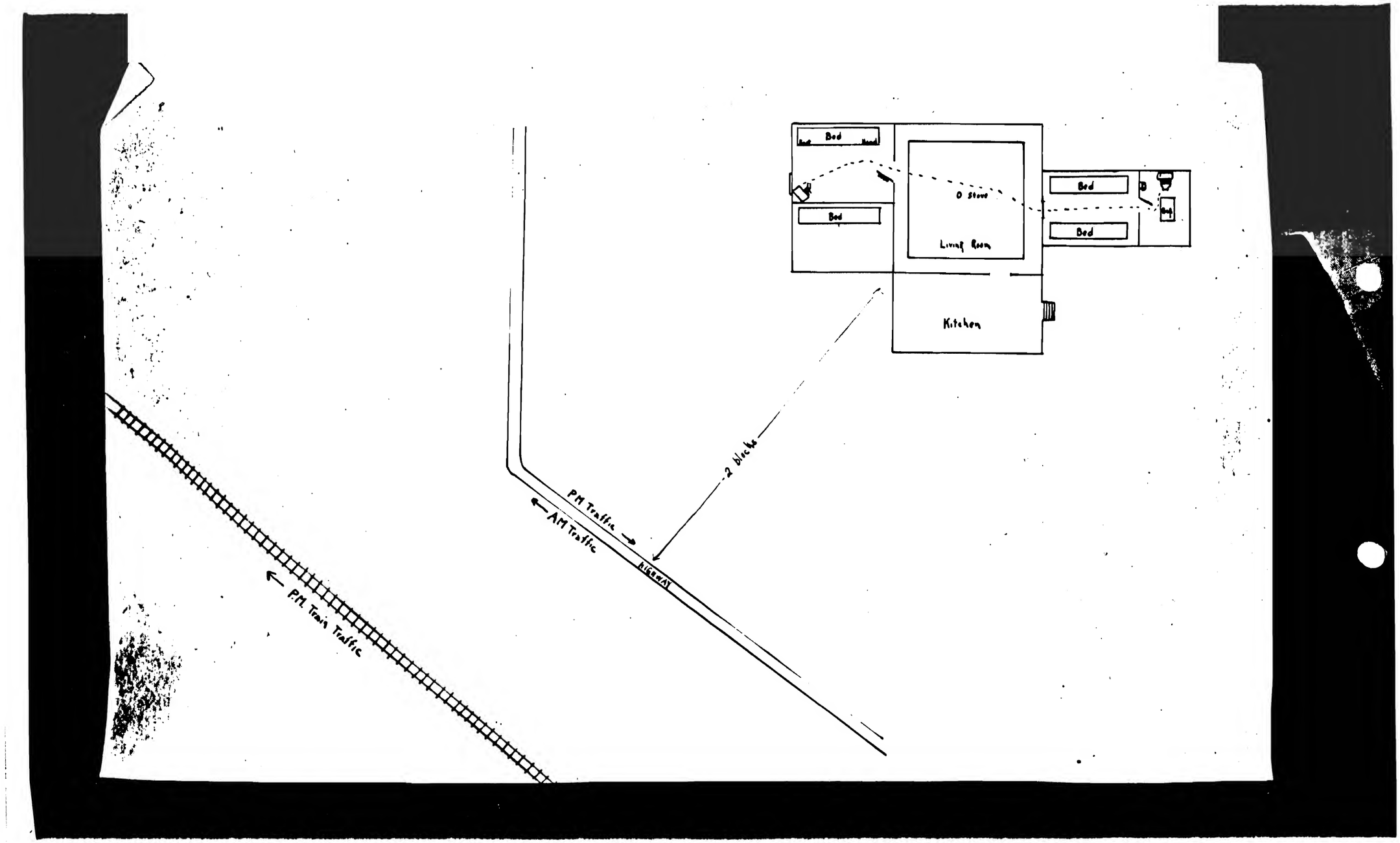
BLACK EARTH
Black Earth
Cross Plains
Pheasant Branch
Middleton
Maple Bluff
BLOOMING GROVE
Cottage Grove
DEERFIELD
Deerfield
VERMONT
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLETON
COTTAGE GROVE
MAD

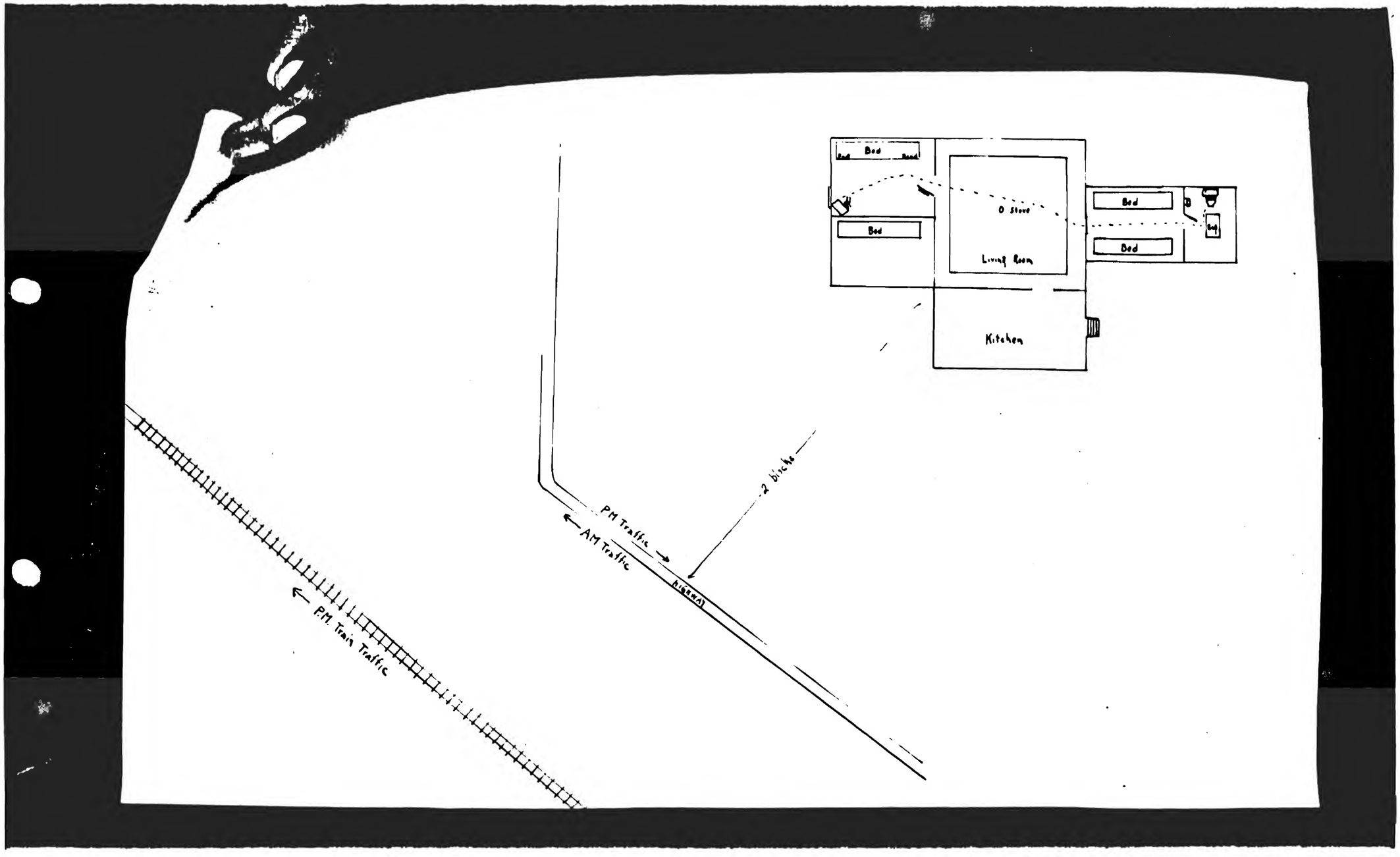

Wisconsin
Dells
NEWPORT
L. Wasting
L. Loomis
Corning
Slough
LEWISTON
Lewiston
Anacker
FORT WINNEBAGO
Datco Mill Pd.
Belle Fountain
Booker
Cuff L.
MARCELLON
Smith
SCOTT
Enkle
Friesland
RANDOLPH
Marcellon
Pardeeville
Portage
Cambria
WYOCENA
SPRINGVALE
CALEDONIA
PACIFIC
Wyocena
COURTLAND
Dekorra
Rio
Doyles-town
LOWVILLE
DEKORRA
Poynette
OSTEGO
Merrimac
Lowville


Bed in which victim always slept
Door with wire clothes hangers on inside
Electric light with drop cord
Window boarded on inside
One piece curtain
Smoking stand
Straight back chair
Rug covers this room
Drop cord to light
Bedroom Location of door unknown
Large coal-burning heating stove
Bed
Foot
Head
Victim's Room
Bed
Living Room
Kitchen
Bed
Rug
Toilet
Large Rug
Wooden Cover
Wooden Water Box
Bowl Cover
Seat
Flush Handle same shading, metal screw effect remaining
Stool
Roll Toilet Paper
Route of victim to toilet
Level of this and toilet is one or two inches above floor level of living Room
No door was hanging here
Door opening inward towards stool
Window unknown this section, location unknown
Approximate Door Location
Door thru which victim and left building
Container coal burning stove location unknown
Scale
Two inches to
Seven Feet
Highway is from one to two blocks distance away
But only half distance away as railroad tracks

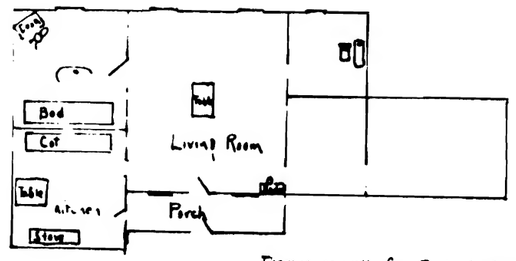

Bed in which victim always slept
Door with wire clothes hangers on inside
Electric light with drop cord
Window boarded on inside
One piece curtain
Smoking stand
Straight back chair
Rug covers this room
Drop cord to light
Bedroom location of door unknown
Large coal-burning heating stove
Bed
Foot
Head
Victim's Room
Bed
Living Room
Kitchen
Bed
Rug
Bed
Toilet
Large Rug
Wooden cover
Wooden water box
Seat cover
Seat
Flush handle bare covering, metal screw affect remaining
Stool
Roll toilet paper
Route of victim to toilet
Level of this and toilet is one or two inches above floor level of living room
No door was hanging here
Door opening inward toward stool
Window somewhere this section, but location unknown
Approximate door location
Door thru which victim and left building
Contained coal burning stove location as found
Scale
Two inches to
Seven feet
Highway is from one to two blocks distance away
But only half distance away as railroad tracks


Bed in which victim always slept
Door with wire clothes hangers on inside
Electric light with drop cord
Window boarded on inside
One piece curtain
Smoking stand
Straight back chairs
Rug covers this room
Drop cord to light
Bedroom Location of door unknown
Large coal-burning heating stove
Bed
Foot
Head
Victim's Room
Table
Bed
Living Room
Kitchen
Bed
Rug
Bed
Toilet
7-10 steps down
Large Rug
Wooden Cover
Wooden Water Box
Seat Cover
Seat
Flush handle bars coverings, metal screw effect remaining
Stool
Roll toilet paper
Route of victim to toilet
Level of this and toilet is one or two inches above floor level of living room
No door was hanging here
Door opening inward towards stool
Window somewhere this section location unknown
Approximate door location
Door thru which victim and left building
Contained coal burning stove location of
Scale
Two inches to
Seven feet
Highway is from one to two blocks distance away
But only half distance away as railroad tracks


Bed
Bed
Stove
Living Room
Bed
Bed
Kitchen
2 blocks
PM Traffic
AM Traffic
PM Train Traffic


Bed
Bed
Bed
Bed
Bed
Stove
Living Room
Kitchen
2 blocks
PM Traffic
AM Traffic
HIGHWAY
P.M. Train Traffic

Lake Cravath



There is no walk from Porch to Driveway

Will Shaw's house
Whitewater, Wisconsin

O'FALLON

ST. LOUIS

220

195

216

213

185

105

PATOKA

PRINCETON

CRYSTAL CITY

KIMMSWICK

WEINGARTEN

CHESTER

ALTENBURG

CAPE GIRARDEAU

CAIRO

GOLCONDA

CAVE IN ROCK

SMITHLAND

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS
OF
CHICAGO AND VICINITY
ILLINOIS
ON
SCALE 1:24000
OR
2½ INCHES = 1 MILE (APPROXIMATELY)

TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD WORK COMPLETED MAPS IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS PUBLISHED

JOLIET

MAPS OF SAME REGION OR TWO SCALES
TWO MILE SCALE (1:126000)
ONE MILE SCALE (1:62500)

CORDOVA

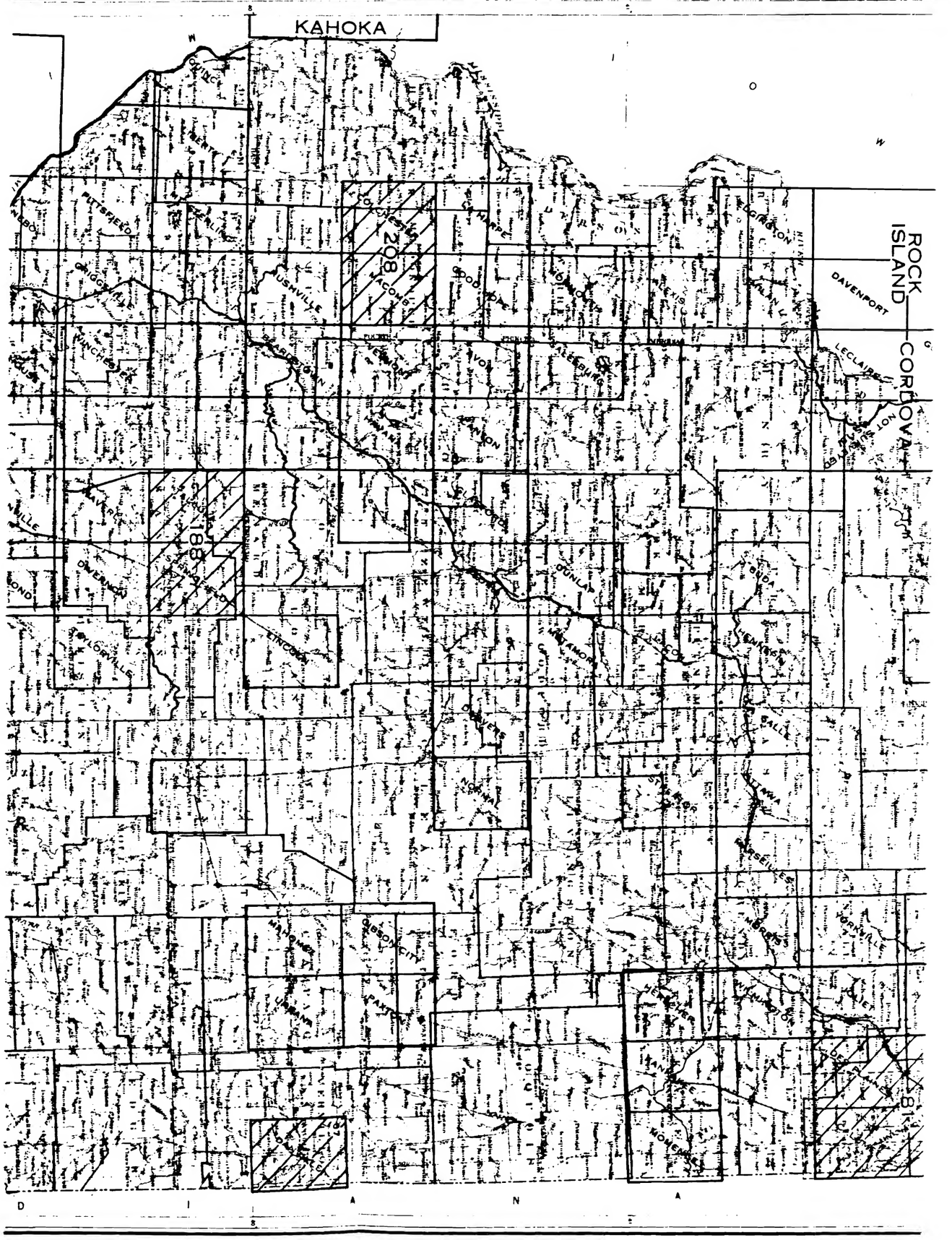
TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND GEOLOGIC FOLIOS PUBLISHED

DANVILLE

JANUARY 1931

Scale

A MAP OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS FOUR TIMES THE SIZE OF THIS INDEX AND WITHOUT THE RED OVERPRINT IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PRICE 25 CENTS ALSO THIS MAP WITHOUT OVERPRINT PRICE 5 CENTS


KAHOKA
ROCK ISLAND
CORDOVA
DAVENPORT
208
188
D I A N A

INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND GEOLOGIC FOLIOS
ORDER MAPS BY NAMES PRINTED IN RED. NO OTHERS ARE PUBLISHED

ILLINOIS

LANCASTER
145
MINERAL POINT
SOUTH WAYNE
MONROE
BRODHEAD
JANESVILLE
SHOPIERE
DELAVAN
LAKE GENEVA
SILVER LAKE
RACINE
200
PEOSTA
NOT SURVEYED
GOOSE LAKE
ROCK ISLAND
CORDOVA
DAVENPORT
81

MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

A wall map, 55 by 85 inches, in two sheets, on a scale of 37 miles to 1 inch, approximately, without contours, showing coal fields. Price, $1; if included in wholesale orders, 60 cents.

A wall map, 49 by 76 inches, in two sheets, on a scale of 40 miles to 1 inch, approximately, either with or without contours. Price, 60 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 36 cents.

A wall map, same size and scale as next above, without contours, showing producing coal districts. 1923. Price, 75 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 45 cents.

A wall map, 40 by 62 inches, on a scale of 50 miles to 1 inch, on which is indicated by depth of brown and blue colors the relative height of the land and the depth of the sea. The position of the principal cities and the boundaries of the States are shown. Price, 75 cents; in lots of 10 or more, 50 cents.

A map, 18 by 28 inches, on a scale of 110 miles to 1 inch, either with or without contours. Price, 15 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 9 cents.

A relief or hypsometric map, same size, scale, and price as next above; altitudes indicated by colors.

A base map, 11 by 16 inches, on a scale of 190 miles to 1 inch. Price, 5 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 3 cents.

A base map, 8½ by 13 inches, on a scale of 260 miles to 1 inch. Price, 1 cent; if included in wholesale orders, five for 3 cents.

A map, 28 by 21 inches, on a scale of 110 miles to 1 inch, without contours, showing the physical divisions. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Purchasers may avoid delay incident to ordering through the mails by buying of the following agents, who carry in stock maps of areas in their vicinity and sell them at prices slightly in advance of rates mentioned in this circular:

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO:
- Central Scientific Co., 460 East Ohio Street.
- Chicago Apparatus Co., 32 South Clinton Street.
- Denoyer-Geppert Co., 5235-5357 Ravenswood Avenue.
- A. J. Nystrom & Co., 3333 Elston Avenue.
- Rand, McNally & Co., 536 South Clark Street.
- Universal News Co., 74 West Madison Street.
- University of Chicago Bookstore, 5802 Ellis Avenue.
- W. M. Welch Scientific Co., 1516 Orleans Street.
- Fred Wild Co., 314 South Franklin Street.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS:
- Weber Costello Co. (E. D. Hubbard).

DANVILLE:
- Illinois Printing Co. (M. S. Jones).

EAST ST. LOUIS:
- Watson & Son, 510 Missouri Avenue.

EVANSTON:
- H. E. Chandler & Co.

MACOMB:
- A. A. Schafer.

OTTAWA:
- Wheeler & Malo, 709 La Salle Street.

PEORIA:
- Jacquin & Co., 331 Main Street.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY:
- Hagstrom Map Co., 30 Vesey Street.
- C. S. Hammond, 30 Church Street.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Topographic maps.—The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic atlas of the United States. The unit of survey is a quadrangle bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, but different quadrangles are mapped on different scales, and consequently the standard maps, though of nearly uniform size (about 16½ by 20 inches), represent areas of different sizes. The standard scales are 1:31,680 (1 inch=one-half mile), 1:62,500 (1 inch=nearly 1 mile), and 1:125,000 (1 inch=nearly 2 miles). Some maps are published on special scales. Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. The maps are printed in three colors. The cultural features, such as roads, railroads, cities, and towns, as well as the lettering, are in black; the water features are in blue; and the features of relief—hills, mountains, etc.—are shown by brown contour lines. The contour interval differs according to the scale of the map and the relief of the country. On some maps woodland areas are shown in green and special features in other colors.

The progress of this work in Illinois is shown on the index map within. The surveys since 1905 have been made in cooperation with the State Geological Survey. Each of the rectangles outlined in red indicates a quadrangle of which a topographic survey has been made. The name of the resulting topographic map, if published, is also shown, and its scale is indicated by the size of the rectangle. Each of the maps represented by the smallest rectangles shows a quadrangle measuring 7½′ each way, or about 55 square miles. The scale is 1:24,000, and the contour interval is 5 feet. Each of the maps represented by the rectangles intermediate in size shows a quadrangle measuring 15′ each way, or from 221 to 238 square miles, the area differing according to the latitude. The scale is 1:62,500, and the contour interval is either 10 or 20 feet, except on one map (Chicago), where it is only 5 feet. Each of the maps represented by the larger rectangles shows a quadrangle measuring 30′ each way or from 885 to 938 square miles. The scale is 1:125,000, and the contour interval is either 20 or 50 feet. The whole number of published topographic maps covering quadrangles in Illinois is 164. A list of general and special maps and sheets, is given on page 3.

The price of the standard maps is 10 cents each, but a discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order amounting to $5 at the retail price—that is, the wholesale rate for standard topographic maps is $3 for 50. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. (See below.) Prices for maps other than the standard are given on page 3 of this circular. No discount will be allowed on an order amounting to less than $3. Prepayment is required and may be made by money order, payable to the Director of the United States Geological Survey or in cash—the exact amount—at sender's risk; postage stamps should not be sent.

If maps ordered are not in stock the right is reserved to substitute others rather than return very small sums of money by mail, unless directions to the contrary are given in the order. *Name of county should be included in post-office address.*

The Survey can not supply mounted maps.

Geologic folios.—Geologic maps of the areas shown on the topographic maps are being published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. The folios are of special interest to students of geography and geology and are valuable as guides in the development and utilization of mineral resources.

For Illinois 12 folios have been issued, as shown on the index map by the rectangles shaded red and numbered. Folios 67, 81, 105, and 145 are out of print. The price of Folios 185 and 188 is 25 cents a copy for the library edition and 50 cents for the octavo edition, with a reduction of 40 per cent if included in wholesale orders. Folios 195, 200, 208, 213, 216, and 220 are published only in the library edition, which sells for 25 cents a copy retail, or 15 cents wholesale. A general circular on geologic folios may be had on application.

World Atlas of Commercial Geology.—The World Atlas of Commercial Geology has been compiled by the United States Geological Survey to help in directing both the industry and the commerce of the United States. Two parts have been published. Part I, Distribution of mineral production, gives the results of a study of the world's supply of essential minerals. Part I is out of print. Part II, Water power of the world, shows the world's potential water power and the extent to which it has been utilized at home and abroad. Price $1; in lots of 10 or more, 60 cents.

All correspondence should be addressed to—

THE DIRECTOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January, 1931.
6—5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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[illegible] on page 3 of this circular. No discount will be allowed

The following reports relate to Illinois but are not parts of the topographic or geologic atlas. An asterisk (*) indicates that the report is out of print, but many such reports are available for consultation in certain libraries. (See list on p. 3.) The publications for which the price is stated are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittances to that official should be made by postal money order, express order, or check; postage stamps will not be accepted.

ANNUAL REPORTS:

Seventeenth, 1895–96. *Part II contains: Water resources of Illinois, by Frank Leverett, pp. 695–849.
Eighteenth, 1896–97. Part I contains: Triangulation and spirit leveling, by H. M. Wilson and others, pp. 181–422. $1.
Nineteenth, 1897–98. Part I contains: Triangulation and spirit leveling, by H. M. Wilson and others, pp. 145–406. $1.
Twentieth, 1898–99. Part I contains: Triangulation and spirit leveling, by H. M. Wilson and others, pp. 211–530. $1.
Twenty-second, 1900–1901. *Part III contains: The eastern interior coal field, by G. H. Ashley, pp. 265–306.

MONOGRAPH:

38. The Illinois glacial lobe, by Frank Leverett. 1899. 817 pp. $1.60.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS.

*11. The clays of the United States east of Mississippi River, by Heinrich Ries. 1908. 296 pp.
100-A. The coal fields of the United States: General introduction, by M. R. Campbell, pp. 1–88. 40c.
*188. The composition of the river and lake waters of the United States, by F. W. Clarke. 1924. 199 pp.

BULLETINS:

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*318. Contributions to economic geology, 1902. Contains: Recent work in the coal field of Indiana and Illinois, by M. L. Fuller and G. H. Ashley, pp. 281–398; Stone industry in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., by W. C. Alden, pp. 867–960.
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569. Preliminary index to river surveys made by the United States Geological Survey and other agencies, by E. E. Jones and R. O. Helland. 1926. 108 pp. 30c.

Stream measurements in the years mentioned:

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1910	*263	
1911	283	15
1912	305	30
1913	328	10
1914	368	30
1915	408	15
1916	438	30
1917	438	15
1918	476	30
1919–20	506	30
1921	528	30
1922	534	10
1923	548	25
1924	564	15
1925	606	30
1926	644	15
1927	666	30
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Bain, pp. 202–207; Fluorspar deposits of southern Illinois, by H. F. Bain, pp. 505–511.

*245. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1903 4, by S. S. Gannett. 328 pp.
246. Zinc and lead deposits of northwestern Illinois, by H. F. Bain. 1905. 56 pp. 15c.
255. The fluorspar deposits of southern Illinois, by H. F. Bain. 1905. 75 pp. 15c.
276. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1904–5, by S. S. Gannett. 268 pp. 30c.
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*310. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1905–6, by S. S. Gannett. 248 pp.
*316. Contributions to economic geology, 1906, Part II. Contains: Coal investigations in the Saline-Gallatin field, Ill., and adjoining area, by F. W. De Wolf, pp. 116–186.
*340. Contributions to economic geology, 1907, Part I. Contains: Concrete materials produced in the Chicago district, by E. F. Burchard, pp. 388–410.
421. Results of spirit leveling in Illinois, 1896–1908, by S. S. Gannett and D. H. Baldwin. 74 pp. 10c.
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*531. Contributions to economic geology, 1911, Part II. Contains: Miscellaneous analyses of coal samples from various fields of the United States, pp. 331–355.
*541. Contributions to economic geology, 1912, Part II. Contains: Analyses of coal samples from various fields of the United States, by M. R. Campbell. pp. 491–526.
551. Results of triangulation and primary traverse, 1911 and 1912. 396 pp. 80c.
553. Results of spirit leveling in Illinois, 1911–1913. 110 pp. 10c.
*599. Our mineral reserves—how to make America industrially independent, by G. O. Smith. 1914. 48 pp.
*624. Useful minerals of the United States (revised), by F. C. Schrader and others. 1916. 412 pp.
644-E. Primary traverse in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, 1913–1915, pp. 225–296. 5c.
659. Cannel coal in the United States, by G. H. Ashley. 1918. 127 pp. 15c.
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*44. Profiles of rivers in the United States, by Henry Gannett. 1901. 100 pp.
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*114. Underground waters of eastern United States. Contains: Illinois, by Frank Leverett, pp. 248–257.
149. Preliminary list of deep borings in the United States, by N. H. Darton. 1905. 175 pp. 10c
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*194. Pollution of Illinois and Mississippi Rivers by Chicago sewage, compiled by M. O. Leighton. 1907. 369 pp.

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Illinois State.
Illinois State Mining Board.
Illinois State Museum.

URBANA:
Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History.
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SPECIAL MAPS AND SHEETS

[Measurements are approximate]

Camp Grant, Ill. This map, which is double the standard size, shows portions of the Rockford, Belvidere, Kings, and Kirkland quadrangles, including Camp Grant and the adjacent region. On the back is printed a popular description of the origin of the natural features of the area. The map covers an area of one-eighth of a square degree, or about 448 square miles. Limiting parallels, 42° 05′ and 42° 20′. Limiting meridians, 89° 45′ and 89° 15′. Size, 20 by 33 inches. Scale, 1:62,500, or about 1 mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 20 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Chicago and vicinity. The special maps on the scale of 1:24,000, with a contour interval of 5 feet, shown on the inset map at the lower left corner of the index map, measure 22 by 26 inches but are sold at the same price as the standard maps—10 cents each, or, if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. This map, which is double the standard size, is counted as two sheets in the whole number of published topographic maps covering quadrangles in Illinois. (See p. 1.) It covers an area of one-eighth of a square degree, or about 457 square miles. Limiting parallels, 38° 30′ and 38° 45′. Limiting meridians, 90° and 90° 30′. Size, 20 by 33 inches. Scale, 1:62,500, or about 1 mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 20 feet. Price, 20 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 12 cents.

Illinois (State). This map is in black and white and does not show contours. Size, 31 by 52 inches. Scale, 1:500,000, or about 8 miles to 1 inch. Price, 25 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 15 cents. Also published on a scale of 1:1,000,000, or about 16 miles to 1 inch; size, 17 by 25 inches; price, 5 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 3 cents.

Illinois (oil and gas fields). Map printed on the United States Geological Survey's base map of Illinois, showing by distinctive colors and symbols the productive oil and gas fields, the main oil pipe lines, and the oil refineries in the State, as well as the positions of many arches, domes, and other structural features. Size, 31 by 52 inches. Scale, 1:500,000, or about 8 miles to 1 inch. Price, 50 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 30 cents.

Mississippi River Valley below Dubuque, Iowa. This map represents an area of about 278,000 square miles and includes the drainage basin of Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico as far north as Dubuque, Iowa, as far east as Evansville, Ind., and as far west as Eureka, Kans. Limiting meridians, 87° 30′ and 96° 30′. Limiting parallels, 29° and 42° 30′. Size, 88 by 63 inches. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or about 16 miles to 1 inch. Price, 50 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 30 cents.

Coal fields and producing districts. A set of eight maps, on a scale of 1:1,000,000, or about 16 miles to 1 inch, showing the principal coal-producing districts and the areas underlain by coal-bearing rocks in the following States: West Virginia and part of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama and part of Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Price of each map, 10 cents; price of the set, 50 cents, which should not be included in wholesale orders.

North America. This map does not show contours. Size, 29 by 38 inches. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or about 158 miles to 1 inch. Price, 40 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 24 cents.

Sheet of standard symbols. Shows symbols and abbreviations adopted by the Board of Surveys and Maps of the United States Government for use on Government maps; printed in five colors. Size, 18 by 30 inches. Price, 40 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 24 cents.